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# SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY


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THE FRONT PAGE

## Republican Policy?

IT IS obviously impossible that the United States should be governed continuously by one political party. (It is not treason there to vote for the Opposition; indeed there were years when one gathered the impression that it might be treason to vote for the Roosevelt government.) Even if it were possible it would be highly undesirable. But the process of changing over from one party to the other is a most awkward one.

It nearly always begins in the middle of a presidential term, and takes the form of diminishing or destroying the Administration's control of the House and the Senate. As the Administration itself cannot be altered until the end of the presidential term, the result is two years of deadlock and chaos, with action dependent upon constantly readjusted combinations and compromises, and no consistent policy possible.

This is the kind of period into which the United States is almost certain to move next week. It is the kind of period into which it moves once every twelve or sixteen years. In the past it has been dangerous chiefly to the United States itself, though in 1918 its consequences were disastrous enough to the world. Whether they will be disastrous to the world this time remains to be seen. It must be remembered that the Republican party has been completely out of power—that is, it has controlled neither the Senate, the House, nor the Presidency,—for sixteen years. Under the American system men are not "developed" in Opposition as they are under ours, and the party is unquestionably lacking in leadership, policy and direction. By the time it can elect a Republican President it will probably have overcome this defect to a great extent, but during the minimum of two years which must elapse before that time it is hardly likely to be well and wisely led.

It may return to isolationism. It may return to high protection. It may return to an extravagant and outdated individualism in economic life. It may behave as many of its members talk, namely as if everything that has been done by the United States since 1934 was wrong. It can do most or all of these things without gravely damaging its chances of the Presidency in 1948, for it will win the Presidency because the country is tired of the Democrats. In any event it can, and almost certainly will, destroy all influence in world affairs that could be exercised by the United States during these two years through the administrative agencies under President Truman. And whatever it does it will not do systematically and predictably, but spasmodically and without principle, so that nobody will know a month ahead where the United States is going to be.

That this leaves the entire world (or at least the non-Communist portion of it) in a state of the gravest uncertainty and indecision is obvious. It is scarcely too much to say that the actions of the Republican party during the next two years could destroy the capitalist system, by destroying that international confidence which is its essential condition.

### Strike While the Sun's Hot

CANADA'S numerous and lengthy strikes are now getting settled with great rapidity. The public, which was honored with the most energetic efforts to acquaint it with the claims of both sides so long as they were disputing, is now seldom informed in the slightest degree as to the terms on which settlement is arrived at, which is a little disappointing after it had got all stirred up as to whether there should be a fully closed shop or merely union shop or a Rand formula; but the public is used to being ignored, by many people besides the parties to a labor dispute, when they no longer hope to get anything out of it. (There are politicians after elections, for example.)

—World News Services.

**Although air transport has changed the perspectives of Canada's far northern outposts, barges are still the chief means of getting in supplies. Above, approaching the narrow channel of the Mackenzie River where the dangerous Providence Rapids begin, barges must be taken down one by one. Still farther down, near Ft. Simpson, the Green Island Rapids need expert navigation. See story pp. 2 and 3.**

The truth is, we suspect, that the Canadian summer is too pleasant. Fishing in Hamilton Bay is an agreeable pastime, and if combined with the sporting business of picketing the waterfront of a great industrial plant it can be really amusing. Work in a steel or rubber plant however well paid, is always just work, which according to the Hebrew Scriptures is a curse laid on mankind in punishment for its original sin.

With colder weather work comes to look much less painful, and coal cannot be fished up out of the Bay. Many thousand Canadians have had a nice holiday, at rather considerable expense to their fellow-citizens and the world at large (which needed the products which they omitted to turn out). The holiday is at an end; the savings accounts have been pretty well cleaned out; the union organizers have had a good time; the pickets have had a lot of fresh air; everybody is happy and forgiving. Maybe what Canadian industry needs is not only a five day week but a ten-month year — of course with no reduction in pay. If industry can't operate on these terms, let the state take over. If the state can't operate on these terms, charge it to the taxes.

We offer the idea to the *Canadian Tribune*, free of charge.

### Current Poems

MANY of our readers have expressed a desire to have in more permanent form the lovely and courageous poem "The Dark Cat," by Audrey Alexandra Brown, which appeared in our columns a few months ago. We have secured Miss Brown's permission to include it in a selection of twenty-four of the best poems published by SATURDAY NIGHT in 1945-46, which will come from the press shortly with the title of "Poems for the Interim."

SATURDAY NIGHT is very proud of its list of poetical contributors, and the nineteen authors represented in this booklet include all our most popular favorites, of both the old and the new conventions. They range from Tom MacInnes, whose first volume appeared in 1908 and who is still writing very vigorously on very current topics, to Earle Birney and James Wreford of the "moderns"—if not of the "young" movement. The poems are a very mixed bag, and perhaps nobody except the editor will like all of them; but each is a good example of its kind.

### The New Treason

THE announcement of Mr. Dimitrov that opposition to the Communist candidates in Bulgaria would be considered as treason need not cause any surprise, but it should lead to some questioning about the ultimate objectives of Mr. Tim Buck in Canada. Mr. Buck and his associates profess to be devoted to "democracy," but a state of affairs in which it is treason to vote for anybody except the candidates put up by the Communist party is not democracy in any sense that is accepted by anybody in Canada except Communists. We have not, and have never had, the slightest doubt that this is precisely the state of affairs that Mr. Buck proposes to bring about in Canada as soon as he gets a chance; but it is interesting to see Mr. Dimitrov bringing it about so promptly in Bulgaria.

That that is the state of affairs which exists in Russia we have also no doubt, and in regard to Russia we imagine that nobody else has either. But people become tolerant of the

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# Canada's Northwest Cries Out For a National,

Aklavik from the air showing Mackenzie River delta formation of surrounding terrain; channels wind and turn; steamers and barges must back up to round corners. Airport and runway can be seen at left.

*Story by*
*Julia Christensen*

THE greatest waterway in the British Empire is ironically the least travelled by man, and the least exploited, of all the great rivers of the earth.

The Mackenzie! From headwaters to Arctic delta, a 2,500-mile labyrinth of rivers, streams and lakes. That is the Mackenzie River. An area of 682,000 square miles encompassing extensive sections in the Northwest Territories, the Yukon, British Columbia and Alberta. That is the vast Mackenzie River Basin. 2,500 miles of bottled nation-building and 682,000 square miles of arrested development. That is the sleeping Titan of the Canadian Northwest.

During the war this giant was aroused, though not fully awakened, by the demands of necessity. The Basin shook with repercussions from the Alaska Highway, Canol Oil and its 600 miracle miles of pipeline to Whitehorse, a 2,000-mile telephone line to Fairbanks, radio stations, air-transport systems, and other accelerated expansions in activities and populations. History would seem to preclude the Basin reverting to a little-known hinterland of little-known promise. Too many there are now who do know. Too many have seen. Canada has seen. The world has seen.

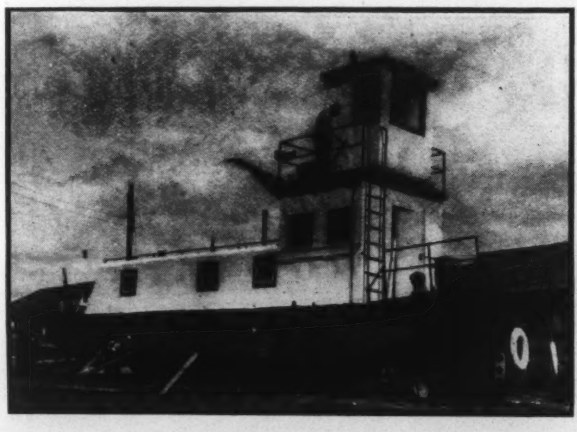
TODAY it is known that unexploited regions of promise and peacetime potentials are lying dormant in the Canadian Northwest. Today it is known that these lands belie the onetime popular conception of only a wilderness where missionaries go and milady's furs come from, a storybook land of adventure, of Mounties in red coats, Eskimos in igloos, and Indians shooting rapids in birch bark canoes. And today it is also known that national lethargy regarding our north can no longer be attributed to climate and distance, if one compares developments below the 60th parallel in Scandinavia and Siberia with those of the same latitudes in Canada.

It has been calculated that the Mackenzie carries to the sea half a million cubic feet of water per second. Enough "white coal" to turn the factory wheels of a continent. Enough hydro-electric power to change the industrial face of Canada.

ACCORDING to Standard Oil estimates, the total known underground oil deposits of all time over all the earth are less than half the content imprisoned in the Athabaska tar sands, natural asphalt surface deposits containing as much as 400 pounds of crude oil in one ton of sand. And at Norman Wells, epic of wartime production, abundant petroleum resources are waiting to provide the incentive for development of northern industry and transportation.

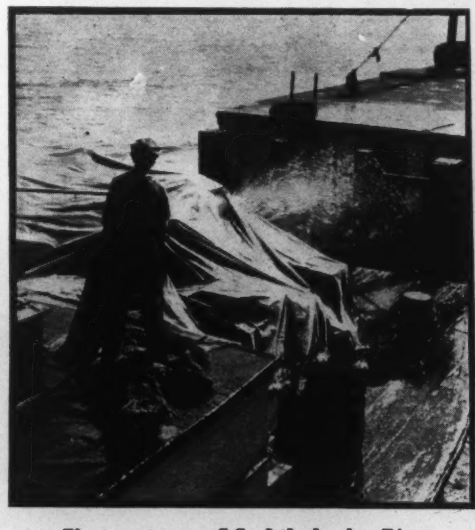
An American geologist at Canol observed that oil explorations were just as likely to uncover other minerals. This has been proven in many other areas throughout the Basin, where mineral wealth abounds in manganese, tungsten, gold, silver, radium, mercury, platinum, copper, tin, coal, iron and uranium. But while Canada and the world await this wealth, the Basin awaits first the production of petroleum, the real lode of any large scale mining operations in this Mackenzie Eldorado.

Chemical deposits along the Salt River are among the most remarkable



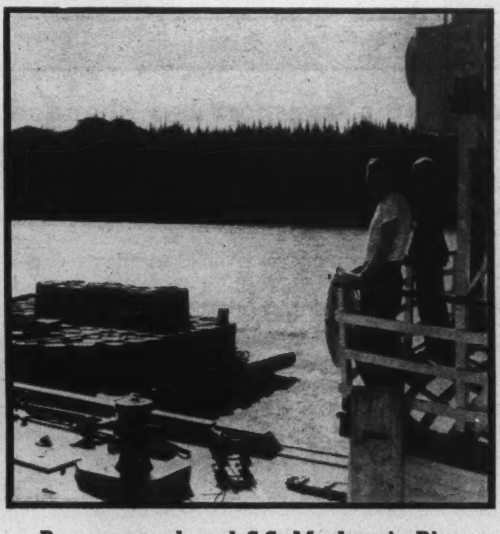
Shipyard scene at Waterways, Alberta; small tug nears completion with final paint job.

Unloading freight at Aklavik after six-weeks trip from Waterways 1,800 miles up south.



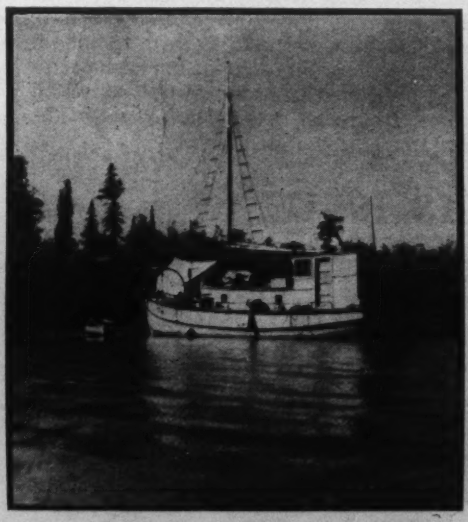
First mate on S.S. Athabaska River puts out fire caused by cinders from smoke stacks falling on cargo.

Unloading motor canoes at Aklavik for the Tuk Tuk Indians, who lost all their boats in a tidal wave two years ago.



Passengers aboard S.S. Mackenzie River watch their passage with heavily-laden barges through the Ramparts.

Barrels of oil being loaded on to Northern Transport barges at Norman Wells for shipment to Yellowknife.



Eskimo schooners used for light whaling, fishing, trapping and living quarters, come in to Aklavik for supplies.

R.C.A.F. seaplane being overhauled at Aklavik. All-year plane transport has changed the life of this area.

The Northern Indian is very proud of his cabin building. Frank Morrisey of Ft. Wrigley completes a well-grooved corner.

# Scientifically-Planned Program of Development

*Pictures by*
*George Zuckerman*

known. Pure crystal salt lies all over the ground in miles of glistening cubes on the Salt Plains of this river, scarcely developed beyond being anybody's plain of sodium, chlorine and other chemi-essentials.

Pioneer efforts in northern agriculture have defied the four-month growing season with astonishing results, even in sub-Arctic and Arctic areas. Yet vast terrains of untilled arable land lie fallow, despite proof of their capacity to produce potatoes, peas, turnips, beets, cabbages, cauliflower, radishes, celery, carrots, lettuce and even tomatoes.

CONSPICUOUS farmer of the north is Dr. W. A. M. Truesdell, Indian agent at Ft. Simpson. He has succeeded in growing sweet corn, admittedly a rare accomplishment in this Greenland latitude. He also boasts a flower garden, specializing in sweet peas; keeps poultry, as well as horses and cows; cultivates twenty acres of hay and feed; and has harvested as high as 200 bushels of oats.

With the wartime military expansion of aerial networks and the erection of modern airports, air commerce in the north passed the pioneer stage of pontoon craft and ski plane, breaking the isolation of the Canadian Northwest from the rest of Canada, and of Canada from Asia, Russia and the Orient.

But much remains to be done in the way of improved service, rate reductions and the promotion of international air communications before our air-transport systems can play their full role in building the north and the nation. The Mackenzie River, particularly adaptable for long distance and high altitude flying, could well become the main airway to Asia from Canada and the United States via polar lanes.

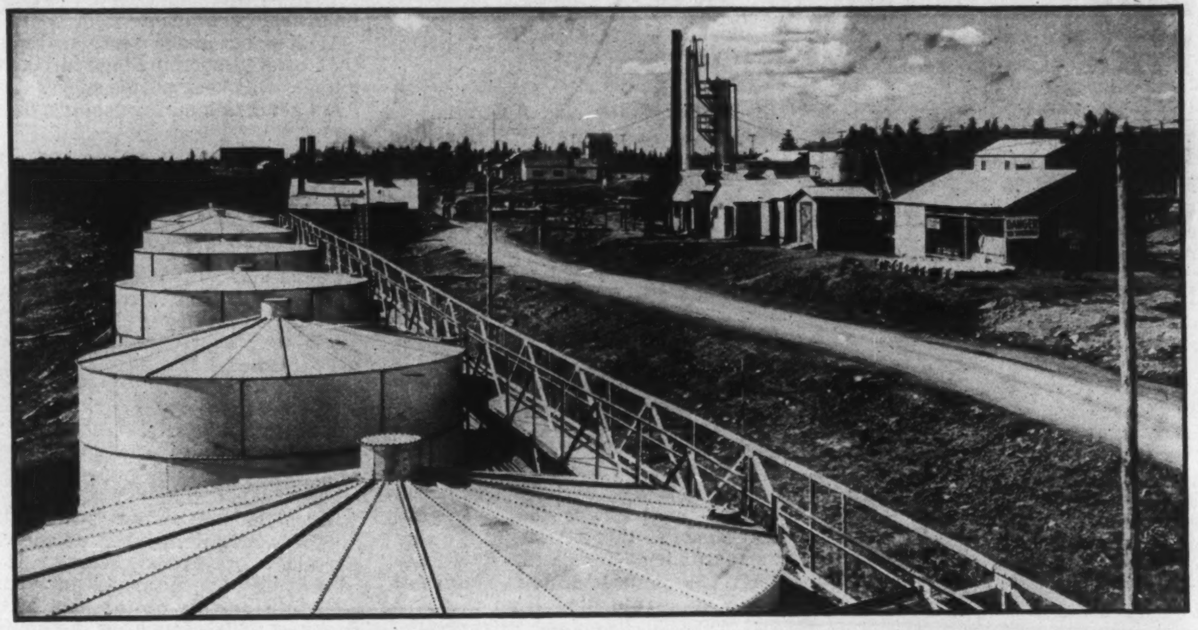
And Space! That coveted resource—virgin space! Cramped, devastated and overpopulated countries rightly ask why Canada neglects her richly endowed lands where millions might live and move and work and have their being. When and how shall Canada answer? Silence and indifference breed envy and animosity and other kindred germs of dissension at home, and wars abroad.

Furs, fish and forests; shipping, shipbuilding, and assembling of prefabricated barges. These, too, contribute to the industrial, commercial and economic perspectives already charted in the great Basin.

ALL these without railroads, without electricity, without highways, dams, canals; without a national program scientifically planned, directed and financed for settlement, for development, for national growth, for peace.

Yet enough has been done to reveal what could be done. The Canadian Northwest has everything, including one of the earth's few known deposits of uranium pitchblende, essential for atomic energy. Everything could be done.

Today our atomic north is more than a "Last Frontier". Along with the rest of the Dominion, it has become a challenge as the "Second Front for Peace." Canadian action in the fullest development of Canadian resources will determine Canadian greatness in "the parliament of man, the federation of the world."



Imperial Oil Co.'s refinery and storage tanks at Norman Wells stand as a reminder of what can be done in the north—more than 1,000 miles from a railroad. Only four of the wartime wells are now in use.

Net drying at Arctic Red River; fish is caught chiefly for dogs.

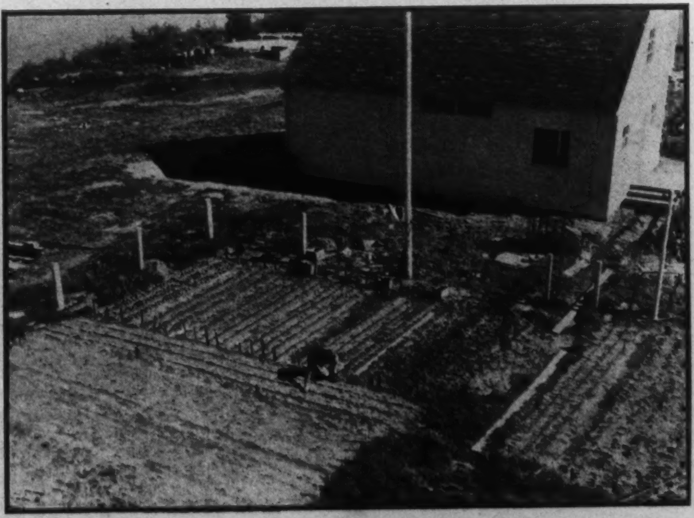
This Ft. Good Hope moccasin maker kills her own caribou.

Arctic fish-drying camp. Fish is dried in sun before smoking.

Hudson's Bay Co.'s new Mackenzie River refrigerator barge launched this year is shown at Ft. Smith lashed to Yarding Boat 3.

Hudson's Bay Co. agents, J. Bartleman, manager of Mackenzie River section, and H. Milne, manager at Ft. Fitzgerald, are writers as well as traders.

38 bales of skins from Ft. McPherson in one season. Bill Carson drives the furs on wooden sledges to Mackenzie River landing for loading on boat.



The hobby of F. H. Schoales, Hudson's Bay Co.'s Ft. Wrigley agent, is his vegetable garden, which, so close to the Arctic Circle, means a lot of work.

Hudson's Bay Co.'s northernmost post is at Aklavik, Canada's only Arctic community north of the Circle with streets, a hotel and a fair number of stores.

# DEAR MR. EDITOR

## May There Not Be a Canadian Pride of British Origin?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN your issue of October 12 J. B. Dolan, Val d'Or, Que., makes the sweeping assertion that "The English of English racial origin are more concerned over England than of Canada." Assuming that Mr. Dolan means "Canadians of English racial origin" I, as a Canadian of English origin, differ absolutely with him. I have spent most of a long life in Canada and am convinced that there are no stauncher Canadians than those of English blood. Canada is very much our own country and we place its welfare first: two world wars have proved that. For that reason we wish to see it a united nation and we abhor all efforts to create racial or religious discord. We find no fault with those of French racial origin who take laudable pride in the source of their race, and we claim the equal privilege of taking similar pride in ours.

Mr. Dolan admits that the British allowed the Canadians of French origin to retain their rights of language, religion and civil laws, and surely today they can well afford—as indeed many of them do—to show some appreciation of that fact. We of English racial origin believe in the British Empire as the greatest practical League of Nations the world has ever known and that only within it can Canada retain its identity and freely fulfil its destiny as a great self-governing nation. Divorced from the Empire Canada would inevitably become the mere adjunct or satellite of some greater nation: there would be no other practical alternative. Our "sovereignty" would vanish and subservience take its place. That is why I, as a Canadian of English racial origin, ardently desire the unity of Canada and the maintenance of the British Empire,—it is the primary instinct of self-preservation.

*Toronto, Ont.* A.T.W.

### Karen Loyalists

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

A KAREN good will mission has arrived in the United Kingdom, where it intends to stay four or five months before returning to Burma via the United States and Australia.

The Karens form a loyal, Christian section of Burma and assisted the allied cause during the war in many ways. Even after the occupation of their country they continued to assist allied airmen and commandos. The citation in connection with the posthumous award of the George Cross to Major Hugh Paul Seagrim, D.S.O., M.B.E. published in the *Times Weekly* of Sept. 18 pays also a high tribute to these gallant people. Major Seagrim's party operated in Burma from Feb. 1943 to Feb. 1944, and even after 270 people had been arrested and many of them tortured and killed the Karens continued to help Major Seagrim.

If no invitation has been extended by Canada to this mission I urge that the position be remedied.

Mr. Mackenzie King's statement made after returning from the U.K. and reported last June 20 is as follows:

"May I add that I was never more grateful that this country is a member of the great community of nations which constitutes the British Commonwealth and Empire than I am at this moment, as a result of what I have seen and learned in a more intimate way in the course of this last visit."

Canada has an all too meagre "realization" of the Commonwealth and the position she might occupy therein. This occasion, perhaps, affords our new Minister for External Affairs an opportunity to show Canada's appreciation of a part of our Commonwealth that was actually overrun by the enemy; of a people who helped our airmen in difficulty.

*London, Ont.* W. R. S. HENDERSON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### Flagging Energies

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN your issue of October 19 you printed a letter headed "For a Dizzy Nation." Quite a new notion for a Canadian flag, I must say. But will it work as a permanent design?

Won't things keep on going six ways for Sunday? How then is your correspondent going to keep his foggy flag, with its pink fringe and its blackjack-inspired stars, up-to-date? If his flag is to "bear some relation in its design and coloring" to the state of the nation, it will have to be changed pretty often. Could this be done? Let's be practical.

Here's a different idea. There are two strongly opposed flag groups in this country. Some want the Union Jack to be in it and some don't. Why not use two designs — one on each side? This ought to please everybody.

Such a flag, flying over the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa, would stir up a lot of interest among visitors from other lands. And a glance at the flagpole any time would show Canadians which way the wind was blowing at Ottawa.

*New Toronto, Ont.* O. O. PASTERN

### Cocktails and Moderation

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

PROHIBITIONISTS did not introduce our present Government sale system. It was sponsored by the so-called Moderation League. The beverage room is their creation, and their success was made possible by the cooperation of such influential papers as SATURDAY NIGHT.

Now the beverage room is under fire. It has failed to bring about the "true temperance" the Moderationists promised. In Ontario the women's beverage room was added. It came into being — *not* in response to demands from reputable women's organizations,—but by the undemocratic acts of politicians, who were supported by the liquor interests. SATURDAY NIGHT, to my knowledge, has never condemned this political and liquor dictatorship. Instead, you advocate cocktail lounges, where all kinds of liquor may be secured. Of course the cocktail place of your dreams is to be a place where moderation will prevail. How come? It was not the furnishings, or the fact that patrons stood at a bar to drink, that made the old bar so offensive that an outraged electorate voted it out—it was the stuff consumed there that gave the bar its unenviable character.

It does not make sense to assume that palatial surroundings in cocktail lounges will keep people sober. They don't get drunk on furnishings, but on liquor.

*Regina, Sask.* R. LORNE MCTAVISH

### Peace Tower Puzzle

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

"DESPITE all claims to the contrary," and Mr. John David Murray, in SATURDAY NIGHT of Oct. 12, how many of the thousands who have read and will read the inscription on the Peace Tower cornerstone are aware that it had been turned into a puzzle. And knowing, who would have the patience to read, and pencil and paper handy to make the calculations?

Since the act of the "zealous but not over bright member of the Department of Public Works" is a remedying of a, no doubt, unwitting act of discourtesy on the part of the architect, it is not within the bounds of accuracy or courtesy to say of him he "has now desecrated Canada's Shrine."

In any event, visitors to the Shrine have the right to have the date in such form that it may be easily read.

WM. E. LAIRD
*Portage la Prairie, Man.*

### A Question

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IS THERE not a sophism in the argument on "Puissance du Canada?" (S.N., Sept. 26.) English is equally official for each citizen of Canada. The "officialness" of French does not diminish the "officialness" of English.

This argument would lead to the conception that it is improper for a Canadian citizen to use English political terms, or to hold and express opinions on them, unless he has English blood in his veins—a view which SATURDAY NIGHT does not hold, I am sure.

*Toronto, Ont.* JOHN BURGESS

### Calendar Reform

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I HAVE read the very interesting article by Charles Clay in your issue of October 12 on the possibility of a new Calendar "stopping all confusion."

I am sending you a copy of the *Journal of Calendar Reform*, second quarter 1946, and you will see from pages 95 and 96 that I have a connection with the World Calendar.

I have no exception to take to anything said by Mr. Clay in his article but would not like the claims to consideration of the World Calendar Association to be overlooked.

The World Calendar has the same sensible 12 months, and the same even quarter years. The World Calendar has a 31-day month to commence each quarter and is followed by two 30-day months. In the Edwards Calendar, as I saw it, the year, and every quarter in the year, would begin on a Monday, which would arouse so much opposition from religious bodies that, I feel, its acceptance would be impossible.

The World Calendar has been advocated by the World Calendar Association since October 1930. Its president, Miss Elisabeth Achelis, has devoted her time and money unstintingly in its promotion and the Calendar has been approved by 14 nations. Whereas, just such a calendar as Lieut. Edwards advocates was published in Switzerland in March 1900, and, as the Grosclaude plan, was one of more than 500 calendar plans rejected by the International Conference held in Geneva in 1931.

The World Calendar was one of two not rejected, and as the 13-month Calendar has now no active support, is the only Calendar with anything like substantial support. It has had the endorsation of organizations and institutions too numerous to mention.

In July of this year H.R. 7041 was introduced in the House of Representatives of the United States, providing for the adoption of the World Calendar, and a Resolution in connection with it was introduced in the United States Senate (S. Res. 318).

This action was taken on pressure by the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association calling upon Congress to adopt the World Calendar.

Miss Achelis, President, and Mr. Westy Egmont, Director of the World Calendar Association were here last week with the object of developing a plan for introduction of legislation to adopt the Calendar in Canada.

*Ottawa, Ont.* A. J. HILLS
*Chairman, National Joint Conference Board of the Construction Industry.*

# Passing Show

### By S. P. TYLER

AFTER Prime Minister King's statement that he has not closed the door on the re-convening of the Dominion-Provincial Conference, we are now wondering if this is because someone's fingers have been caught in the jamb.

•

We feel some sympathy for the lecturer who, after stating that there were fifty-one United Nations, was asked to name any two of them.

**"Who's That Knockin' . . .?"**

"The slump has set in," complains a New York fur coat dealer. "Sales in the $5,000 bracket have tumbled badly." Yes, if things go on as they are, the only fur coat many of us will see is that of the wolf at the door.

•

In spite of the unprecedented increase in the cost of living in the United States, it is still in great demand.

•

From late reports on the meat situation across the border, finance corporations are said to have added to the difficulties by refusing to advance any loan for the purpose of purchasing a Sunday roast.

•

There is evidence that the rearmament race reported to be going on among the major allied powers is already spreading to the Christmas toy counters of our departmental stores.

Junior says that the soap famine might have been more serious had not he and thousands of kids like him foreseen the crisis and played their part in conserving this precious commodity.

•

A Detroit man who objected to his wife listening to soap operas, broke the radio over her head. "Doctor Brent, call surgery . . ."

•

Hollywood is paying nine-year-old Margaret O'Brien $300,000 over the next three years, at the end of which time this delightful child should be assured of a comfortable old age.

•

The current issue of a technical journal for newspaper editors mentions that fiction features in the daily press are increasing in popularity. We doubt if this applies to the weather forecast.

•

After the slaying of a young bear in the vicinity of Montreal, local residents expressed some concern of the whereabouts of the cub's parents. We cannot be held responsible for the Torontonian who believes the alarm unnecessary, claiming that it would be hard to find an older and more discriminating bear who would want to be seen dead in Montreal.

•

**Vacant Room For Right Party**

A prisoner awaiting trial in Montreal walked out of his cell and disappeared because of a defective lock. As the lock is now in good repair, it would be appreciated if the gentleman would please return at his earliest convenience.

•

Bank notes, we learn, were first issued in China in 2697 B.C., and were known as "flying money." They haven't changed a bit.

**George V. Ferguson will start his duties as Editor of the Montreal Daily Star on November 11. He was a Canadian Rhodes Scholar at Oxford before he joined the Winnipeg Free Press in 1925. He served for twenty years on that paper, most of the time as editorial writer under the direct tutelage of the late John W. Dafoe, and upon Dr. Dafoe's death he became Executive Editor, a position which he resigned about six months ago. Mr. Ferguson is believed to have been given a very free hand by J. W. McConnell, the proprietor, and brings prestige to his new chair.**

# The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

results of a revolution which has actually taken place, and are willing to allow it a good deal of latitude in defending itself against a counter-revolution. Nobody, not even the Bolsheviks, has ever claimed that the Bolshevik revolution would have been supported by a majority of the Russians if a free election could have been held in 1917, or for a long time thereafter. But the Russians who did not approve of the Bolshevik revolution never succeeded in upsetting it; and after thirty years we of the outside world accept it as the "legitimate" government of Russia, including its practice of suppressing opposition by assassination and charges of treason.

But Bulgaria has had no revolution. If Mr. Dimitrov is able to punish as treason all opposition to Communist candidates, it is not because of any rising by the Bulgarians themselves, but because of the presence of troops sent in by Soviet Russia. By accepting Mr. Dimitrov's ruling, and failing to enable Bulgarians to vote against Communism if they wished to do so, the western nations have consented not to a Bulgarian revolution but to the conquest of Bulgaria by Russia. And after Bulgaria, and after Yugoslavia, and perhaps after Greece and Turkey and Iran, then what? When will Mr. Buck be able to send out the same notice for a Canadian election? Where does this sort of thing stop, and what stops it?

### EDUCATION

(Education Week in Canada is November 3-9.)

I AM the sunshine and the sweet May air,
The ancient wealth of soil, the gentle rain,
The surge of spring with all its leafy train,
The bringing of the bud and branch to bear.
For I am growth, as in the flowers fair
So in the souls of men; my roots are lain
Deep in the spoils of time; my branches fain
Would top the stars and all the heavens share.
I am most free; my bode is everywhere;
Books do not bind nor storied walls constrain;
I am not got and had like misers' gain
Nor bargained for and bought like peddlers' ware;
Whoso will seek me shall not search in vain,
Whoso has prisoned me has lost fore'er.

HARRY AMOSS

## These Proponents

IT IS odd that a generation which is almost contemptuous in its attitude towards the classical languages and their literature should have such a passion for the use of words derived from them; but it is not odd, in the circumstances, that it should frequently use these words in a manner betraying ignorance of their origin. The desire for a word to describe the leading advocate of a cause or proposal has led to the use of "protagonist" as if it were the opposite of "antagonist", which it is not in the least; and now we find the Toronto *Telegram* referring to "the Dominion Government's proponent" as if that word were the opposite of "opponent", which again it is not. The only definition of "proponent" in the Oxford Dictionary is "one who brings forward a proposition or argument; a proposer, a propounder".

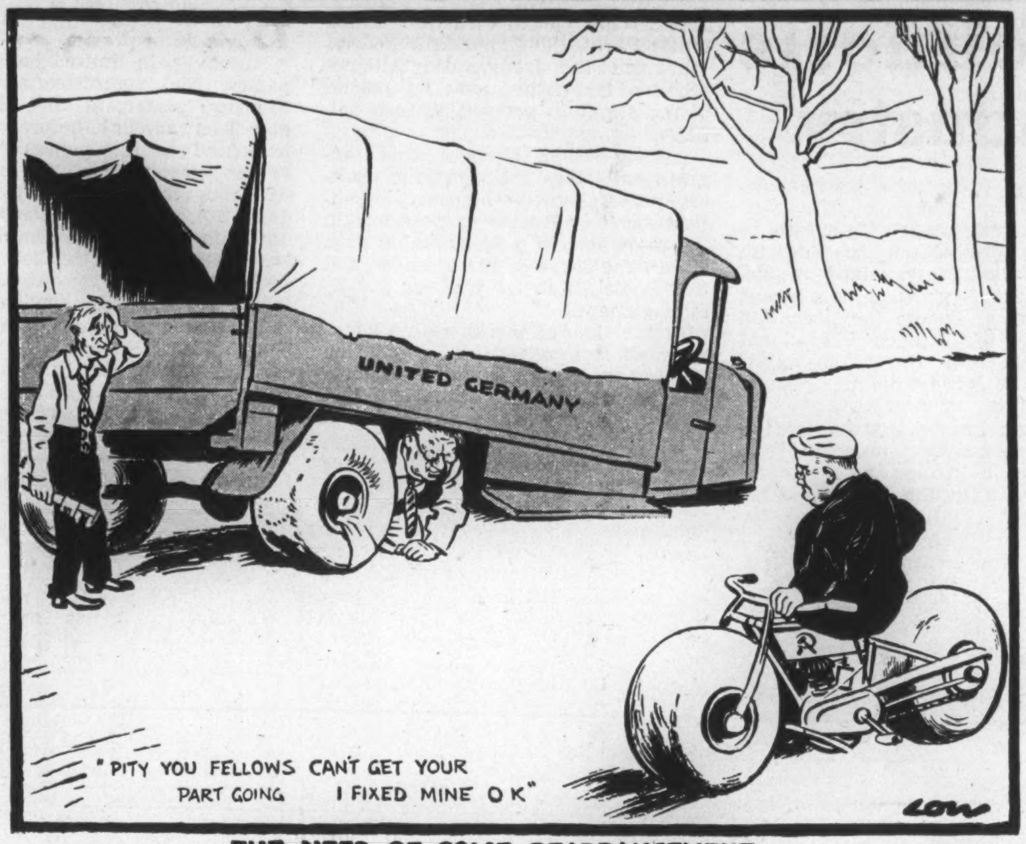
There are such a lot of good words that the *Telegram* might just as well have used for this purpose — advocate, defender, supporter, follower, special pleader, mouthpiece, attorney, hired man, spokesman, propagandist, and a score of others much more abusive than "proponent" — that it seems a shame to take that word away from its legitimate business.

## Canadian Book Week

NOVEMBER 2 to 9 is Canadian Book Week, that admirable annual institution sponsored by the Canadian Authors' Association. This year the week will serve to focus attention on the fact that Canada is experiencing an outburst of literary energy and enthusiasm unequalled since the '80s and '90s of the last century.

Established authors are more fruitful and new authors are being announced every month. Not only are more books being published; larger editions of individual books are reaching the market—that is to say, readers in all parts of the country.

It is probably only fair to say that this fer-




**THE NEED OF SOME REARRANGEMENT** *Copyright in All Countries*

ment is really due chiefly to the readers themselves, for authors are stymied if they lack an audience. No publisher will risk much on a book that will not be read, whether because the book is uninteresting or whether because the potential audience is indifferent.

Thus the multiple factors which created a large body of Canadians eager to know more about their country — its history, geography, social affairs, economics—in turn created a challenge that writers and publishers were only too pleased to meet.

Elsewhere in this issue there is an article which reports some of the highlights of Canada's literary development during the past 25 years, leading up to the present encouraging period. Book Week is a good time to take this sort of stock.

## The Interest Rate

NO CANADIAN investor who is investing mainly for the security which a small capital fund provides against emergencies, and not for the revenue to be derived from the ownership, should fail to convert into the form of the new bond issue as much of his fund as the government regulations will allow. The bonds must be held in the name of an individual, and no individual can hold more than $2,000. To the kind of investor which we are describing, the factor of guaranteed convertibility at par at any time is of the highest importance, and for a family of five a holding of ten thousand dollars is not at all excessive to have in this form. The really wealthy investor is of course not very susceptible to such considerations. The size of his income makes him immune from the kind of emergencies which bother the ordinary citizen, and in any event he can always borrow on his holdings and still retain them until maturity.

The reason why we think that small investors should hold the new bonds is that we feel no confidence that the present extremely low rate of interest will be maintained for long after the restoration of peace-time economic conditions. Any rise in the current rate will be reflected in a decline in the price of bonds bearing the old rate; if the bonds have long to run that decline may be very substantial, and it is not a loss that the small investor should be required to take. The interest rate depends upon the interaction of two factors, the rate at which savings are being created (in other words the difference beteen current income and current consumption in the community as a whole) and the need of business for new capital. Throughout the war the rate of saving has vastly exceeded the demand for new capital; but the rate of saving has been kept up and the opportunities for new capital kept down by wartime factors. In normal conditions, it seems to us, the rate of saving is likely to be lower from now on than it was before the war, and the opportunities for new capital should be enormously increased.

Saving has hitherto been performed mainly by the wealthy classes, to whom it was no trouble; the extremely wealthy actually could not spend their incomes except by giving large parts of them away, and the people to whom they gave these parts used them largely as capital. This state of things has been discouraged by the heavy progressive taxes on both income and inheritance. We doubt both the ability and the desire of the small-income savers to replace the wealthy class as a main source of savings; their numbers do not compensate for the fact that their opportunities are limited and that their savings are usually reconverted into current expenditure after a few years. In this view we are supported by many good economic authorities. The financial editor of the London *Sunday Times* points out that real interest rates in continental Europe are much higher than in England, and that if the flow of investment money were not rigidly controlled this would soon make itself felt in the British rate. It is possible that the artificiality resulting from controls at the border will be maintained for a long time, but other artificialities caused by purely domestic controls are likely to diminish rapidly, and their lifting will obviously not have the effect of driving interest rates any further down. The chances are that it will allow them to rise.

## Slender and Studious

AN OTTAWA jury has acquitted a gentleman who was "named" by the Royal Commission on Espionage, and who is described by the newspapers as "a slender, studious man with a library of two thousand books." Apart altogether from the disrespect which this action shows for the Royal Commission, it seems to violate the long-established principle enunciated by Julius Caesar (as reported by an English dramatist):

"Let me have about me men that are fat;
Sleek-headed men, and such as sleep o'nights:
Yond' Cassius has a lean and hungry look;
He thinks too much: such men are dangerous."

It is distressing to realize that owing to the expiry of the War Measures Act the Government can no longer appoint a second Royal Commission to inquire into the weight, height, complexion, sleeping abilities, habits of study and of book-collecting of all members of the government service, with powers which could come anywhere near those of the Kellock-Taschereau body. But we may probably assume that all Dominion government employees, even if they have not entirely quit studying, have at least stopped doing it in "groups."

## The Term "Dominion"

THIS journal has a good many readers in French-speaking Canada, and they are the kind of people who are likely to be able to influence their neighbors in the direction of tolerance and breadth of mind. We should like therefore to ask them to draw the attention of these neighbors to a passage in "The English People", by D. W. Brogan, which sheds some light on the real meaning of the term "Dominion." Mr. Brogan, who is Professor of Political Science at Cambridge and one of the leading authorities on modern history, is writing in this book mainly for Americans, and in explaining the functions of the Crown he says: "It is the sole legal link between the various dominions (*England being a dominion herself*)."

This is a correct and authoritative statement of the constitutional fact. The overseas dominions, as distinguished from the United Kingdom (Mr. Brogan says "England" because he is writing for Americans), are not "the dominions of the United Kingdom". They are, each and severally, *along with the United Kingdom*, so many dominions of the Crown—nations of which the monarchy is the symbolic head. There is nothing in this designation which should offend the susceptibilities of any Canadian, of French or English tongue. Even the law of succession to the monarchy is now as much subject to the will of Canada as to that of the United Kingdom, since it cannot be changed without the consent of all the dominions over which the monarch reigns.

Most of the English-speaking people of Canada are pretty deeply attached to the name "Dominion." The objection to it on the part of French Canadians is based upon a misunderstanding which this passage of Mr. Brogan's should do something to correct. There is no need for a family squabble about the matter at all.

## Battle of Critics

ONE of the most pleasant parts of the task of editing a magazine like this is the daily reading of a large number of Canadian newspapers; and of late one of the most pleasant parts of that reading has been the perusal of the debates which go on almost weekly in the Toronto *Globe and Mail* between the musical critic and the phonograph critic, for one pair, and the drama critic and the cinema critic, for another. If at times it strikes us as odd that the *G. and M.* should pay a drama critic to give an opinion about Monday's stage show on Tuesday, and then pay a cinema critic to contradict him flatly on Wednesday, at other times we thankfully accept it as another evidence of the well-known broadmindedness of the Toronto press.

It does, however, seem to us unfair that the drama critic should always have to suffer contradiction without a chance at rebuttal. If we were a drama critic on the *G. and M.* we should insist that the cinema critic be occasionally made to do the Tuesday theatre job and we be allowed to smite him on Wednesday, or at least that we be given a chance to show the weaknesses of some of his cinema judgments the day after he has emitted them. This debating business began nearly a year ago with a slashing attack by the phonograph critic on a concert review by the late Hector Charlesworth, who unfortunately died two days later, before he had any chance to assert the right of rebuttal (which we are quite sure he would have done both very firmly and very ably); and ever since then it has apparently been the established rule that the critic of the senior art (for both the phonograph and the cinema are slightly younger mechanisms for the diffusion of aesthetic satisfaction) must take it lying down if his junior has a mind to wallop him. People are liable to get the idea that the theatre is just something that any cinema reviewer can look after in his spare moments.

### FROM SCARCITY TO PLENTY

TWO cousins from New York were here,
Camped at a big hotel.
Accommodation good. Though dear,
They can afford it well.
But we opined that homely fare
And family conversations
Might smooth away the lines of care
On the brows of these relations.

"Come up to dinner," we exclaimed.
Althaea said, "Oh dear,
If things go wrong I'll be ashamed,
We have no frillings here,
Only an ordinary roast,
Peas and an apple pie,
Nothing to make a housewife boast."
—And then she hove a sigh.

The cousins came. The talk was fine,
Since politics was barred.
And then—alas—we came to dine
On common food, ill-starred.
But cheerfulness was never routed,
There was no cause to grief,
For Cousin Mary almost shouted,
"Look, Bruce, *a roast of beef!!!*"

J. E. M.

# Production Councils Spur French Industry

By ALBERT GAZIER

**Labor-management committees were established in France by law in February, 1945. They were a post-Liberation development of the Resistance movement. Their aim is to increase production and to confer new rights on workers. Every factory with over 100 employees—and there are 10,000 which qualify—must have a committee.**

**The writer of this article is Secretary of the French General Federation of Labor. He was deputy to the Minister of Labor in the first days of General de Gaulle's provisional government.**

*Paris.*

DURING the war, the governments of the democratic countries tried to give workers more and more share in management with a view to increasing production. In England and the United States mixed production committees grew up as a result of this trend. Before the liberation of France, the French Provisional Government had started organizations of the same kind in the aircraft factories in Algeria.

It is well known that under the German occupation, resistance organizations in France had a twofold aim: (1) to fight the enemy and his accomplices; (2) to make plans for a new France by careful study of all political, administrative, moral, economic and social problems. The program of the National Council of Resistance, as formulated on March 15, 1944, attracted a great variety of adherents representing the Communist and Socialist Parties, the General Federation of Labor, the French Federation of Christian Workers, the Radical Party, the Christian Democratic Party, the Republican Federation and the Democratic Alliance (the two last-named were the parties of the Right in pre-war French politics).

Among other changes this program calls for "the right for workers possessing the necessary qualifications to advance to positions in the management and administration within the scope of the business, and the participation of workers in the management."

At the time of the liberation, management committees were set up spontaneously by the workers in businesses where the employers had been driven out for having collaborated with the Germans.

The labor-management committees created by the law of February 22, 1945, aim not only at increasing production but also at conferring new rights on the workers. The result is that they are not merely temporary wartime institutions but a permanent fixture. Nor are they voluntary like the English committees. They are *obligatory* and must be set up in all businesses which come under the law, that is to say in all industrial and commercial establishments employing more than a hundred workers.

### Small Industries

In France small and medium industries are still of great importance. The number of establishments employing more than a hundred persons is about ten thousand. The law has a clause which provides for the Minister of Labor to extend the committees to businesses employing from 50 to 100 workers in certain areas.

The labor-management committees have social and economic functions. In the social field "they cooperate with the management to improve the *collective* working and living conditions of the workers and related regulations, except for questions pertaining to salaries".

To understand this arrangement, one must recall that since 1936 the factories have had employees' representatives whose task it is to convey the individual claims of the workers to the management. These employees' representatives continue to function alongside the new committees. If a worker complains that his machine lacks a safety device and thus exposes him to accidents, he applies to his representative. But the study of general fire protection measures, for example, would be the business of the committee. As far as rates of pay are concerned, they are fixed by the government at present, following consultation with the trade unions. Any worker who is paid less than the lawful minimum wage has the right to put in a claim through his representative. The committee has an advisory role in the matter of workers' living and working conditions; it discusses these questions, makes proposals, but cannot impose its will on the management.

Much more extensive are its powers with regard to social welfare measures in the establishment: canteens, cooperatives, solidarity and pension funds, sports clubs, etc. The law gives them the right to look after the entire operation of these. This measure is important because it deprives the employer of the right to have full control of institutions which concern the workers and because it does away with what has been called "social paternalism".

### Functions

The committees have a purely advisory function where the improvement of production and financial management of the business are concerned.

Like the English and American committees, the French committees study any measures or suggestions which might increase production and improve the quality of the output. In this regard, they make recommendations and propose recompenses for workers who have shown useful initiative. It is obligatory for the management to inform the committees of the operation and general progress of the business. The manager outlines the situation for the committee and informs them of his plans for the months to come. In certain cases, the committee can even make suggestions on the use to be made of profits.

Moreover, in limited liability companies, the committee studies the company statement and the profit and loss account before they are presented to the general assembly of the shareholders. The committee examines these documents and can have the assistance of an accountant named by the assembly of the shareholders from a list of three names presented by the committee itself. Observations made by the committee are communicated to the shareholders.

Here again, the committee can make no decision. It merely gives its advice. In any case, these measures have the advantage of acquainting the workers with problems which formerly escaped them entirely. They are the first step, timid, no doubt, but nevertheless important, towards that participation of workers in management advocated by the National Council of Resistance.

The labor-management committee is made up of unequal numbers. The management has only one representative on it, whereas the number of worker members varies between five and eight, according to the size of the establishment. This arrangement is important. In fact, it ensures the administration of social measures by an organization in which the workers have a great majority.

With regard to naming the worker members, there were two conflicting theories in the trade union movement itself. Some favored direct election by the workers without union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3 *What KIND of insurance policy should you choose?* The choice of the correct type of policy is an important matter for the young husband. The benefits provided by one type of policy might be suitable for one person but not for another. The choice should be made in consultation with a Mutual Life of Canada representative who, through training and experience, can guide you wisely...

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intervention. Others wanted them nominated by the union so that the committees would be closely linked with trade unionism and supervised by it. In England the system of election has been adopted, with the reserve that the candidates should be obliged to become union members. In the United States naming by the union is preferred. French law has adopted a system midway between the two: the members are elected by all the employees from lists drawn up by the trade unions. One cannot be a candidate if one is not nominated by one's union. However, if, after two votes have been taken, less than half the listed voters have voted, candidates are free to stand for election without being named by any union.

### Electoral Bodies

In order that all classes of employees will be represented, two electoral bodies have been provided: one for the workers and office employees, the other for superintendents, engineers and departmental managers. In large businesses a third electoral body is reserved for the engineers and higher categories, who thus name separate members from those of the superintendents.

Meetings take place at least once a month; the employer or his representative presides; a representative of the workers acts as secretary. The members have the right to use fifteen hours a month to carry out their committee work without losing any pay. Proceedings of committee meetings are recorded in minutes. The employer is obliged to indicate what action has been taken on proposals that have been submitted to him.

Since the powers of the committee are advisory (except for the administration of welfare measures), the employer is not obliged to act on the advice of the majority. However, in certain cases, the committee has the right to appeal against the decisions of the employer. If, for example, the management refuses to observe a welfare law, the committee can ask for the intervention of the Labor Inspector, an official whose duty it is to see that labor rulings are applied. If, on an economic question, the head of the business does not comply with the decisions of the trades and labor office, the committee has the right to lay the matter before the advisory commission of that office, on which workers' representatives sit. In practice such cases will be rare.

Finally, it should be noted that the law makes provision, by collective agreements between management associations and labor unions, for improving and perfecting the clauses of that law.

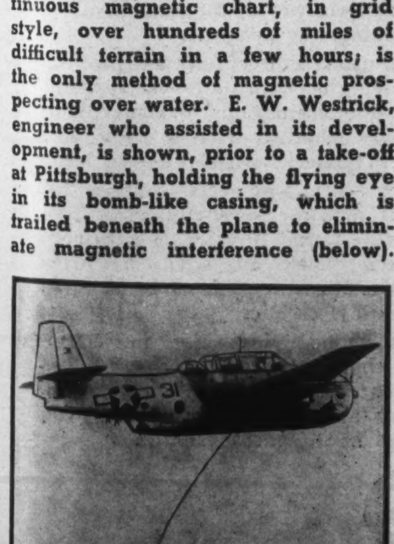
The statute of February 22, 1945, was received with satisfaction but without enthusiasm. The Provisional Consultative Assembly wanted the powers of the committees to be more extensive and their means of investigation to be greater. For example, it felt that the committees should be allowed to consult accounting documents and to verify entries contained in the balances. The trade unions criticized the government for not paying sufficient heed to the Assembly's advice.

Labor-management committees have been operating only a little over a year and it is much too soon to draw conclusions from the experiment. A higher commission, headed by the Minister of Labor, is observing their functioning and endeavoring to smooth out the difficulties of applying the law.

But one can be certain that the institution of labor-management committees will encourage workers to perfect their knowledge and to make themselves acquainted with conditions hitherto unknown to them.

The General Federation of Labor has organized an extensive system of training courses so that members of the committees may study accounting, political economy and industrial organization. No one can deny the merits of a reform which will contribute toward making the workers better informed and more efficient.

**The flying eye", an electronically-operated airborne magnetometer, is the first practical means of oil surveying from the air. It gives a continuous magnetic chart, in grid style, over hundreds of miles of difficult terrain in a few hours; is the only method of magnetic prospecting over water. E. W. Westrick, engineer who assisted in its development, is shown, prior to a take-off at Pittsburgh, holding the flying eye in its bomb-like casing, which is trailed beneath the plane to eliminate magnetic interference (below).**



### LITERATURE

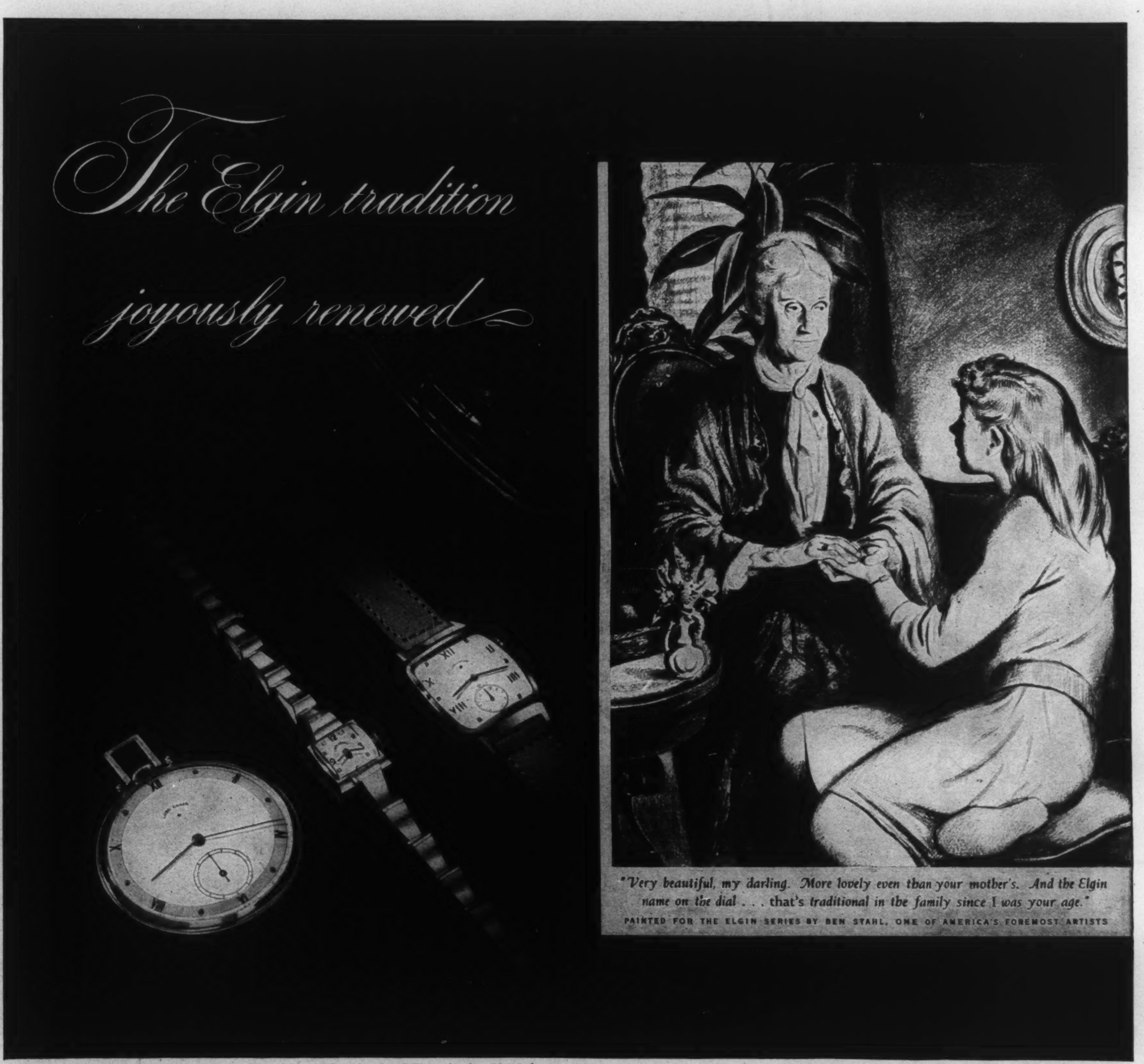
MOSCOW, suspending magazines for printing "ideologically alien" stories and poems, reminds Russian authors that they must apply "the vital principles of the Soviet system, its political policy," in whatever they write. So, in Russia:

*The rose is red,*
*But the violet's blue—*
*A sick, decadent,*
*Bourgeois hue.*

And again:

*Mary had a little lamb*
*And an ample jug of wine,*
*For everywhere that Mary wrote,*
*She followed the Party Line.*

—H.R. in N.Y. *Times.*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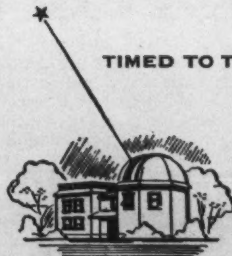


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## OTTAWA LETTER

# Liberals Still Have Fair Margin; Uncertainty in Next Election

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

*Ottawa.*

THE ascendancy of the Liberal party over the House of Commons which began with the general election eleven years ago seems to be about over. The loss of Portage la Prairie a few weeks after the loss of Pontiac suggests a postwar trend—a shift, rather oddly, to the right rather than to the left as after the First Great War. Three by-elections are perhaps not sufficient to plot a trend with any great confidence: the performance of the voters in Richelieu-Vercheres when a successor to the late Hon. P. J. A. Cardin is chosen may supply the political strategists with that additional information.

There are, it is clear, momentous political developments under way in Canada. But before looking at two or three of the most obvious changes, it may be worth while to clear up one point on which there appears to be considerable popular misapprehension.

The fact that the Liberals can muster only 123 or 124 supporters in a House of 245 (of which one seat is vacant through death and another, Cartier, awaits a court decision) does not mean, as some people think, that the Government is in imminent danger of being ousted by a want-of-confidence motion. Indeed, the opposition being splintered into three main groups and a handful of Independents of various leanings and philosophies, it is quite safe to predict that until or unless the Liberals lose several more seats, they will be able to count on House majorities of from ten to twenty members for at least another session.

If it were a two-party House, and the Liberals had, say, 123 seats at present to 120 Progressive Conservatives, then the situation would be highly unstable, and indeed, the Mackenzie King administration might find it quite impossible to conduct the affairs of the country any longer. Under those circumstances the affairs of the House of Commons would be dominated by the party tactics of the Conservatives. They, presumably, would be keen to bring on a general election at the earliest possible moment, in the zealous belief that the government of the day had lost the confidence of the majority of the people and must consent at once to a new appeal. Individual Conservative members might, even at that, be reluctant to fight another election so soon, well aware that it was a gamble whether they would be re-elected. But if the party strategists were reasonably confident of victory they would insist on defeating the Government on a want-of-confidence motion anyway. And Conservative members doubtful of their own personal fate would derive some comfort from the awareness that after the election a victorious Conservative party might be able to do something for them even if they had not personally reached the House of Commons.

But the actual situation is quite different from this in a number of ways. There are 67 Progressive-Conservative members in the House. Nothing has yet happened which is calculated to guarantee a Conservative overall victory in a general election. The Gallup poll does not promise anything of the kind. Until the prospects for forming a government are brighter, John Bracken and his party tacticians have very little incentive for defeating the administration in the House, even assuming that they found such an opportunity.

### Upset Unlikely

The same considerations apply with greater and greater force as you move from the 67 Conservatives to the 28 C.C.F. members, and the rest. The C.C.F. have no prospect of forming a government at the moment. Why should they bring about a general election? The Social Credit party has even slimmer prospects. These three groups, anyway, total only 108 or 109 members—quite insufficient to upset the 123 or 124 Liberals.

That still leaves the ten Independents, who have nothing at all to gain and much to lose from taking part in a manoeuvre which precipitates a general election. They have a considerable stake, as a matter of fact, in the continuation of the present parliament. They draw $6,000 a year; and if they lend a hand at upsetting the government they may fail to obtain a majority in the general election which follows.

In short, the stability of the Government is much greater than the statistics of the House, uninterpreted, would suggest. Yet the events of the past two months are such as to indicate that the prolonged dominance of the Liberal party is at least temporarily challenged, and that a general election today would impair if not destroy its overall majority.

Pontiac was a much more significant straw in the wind than either Portage la Prairie or Parkdale. Indeed, the Liberal showing in the latter was definitely on the encouraging side. Given similar strength in a general election, the Liberals might well improve its position in the Toronto area. Portage la Prairie proved very little; it has always been very good fighting ground for the two older parties and it lived up to tradition. But Pontiac was something else again; it showed that "solid" Quebec might become a delusion and a snare for the Liberal party. Duplessis is a rising power and it will be interesting to see whether he will intervene in Richelieu Vercheres, and to what effect. There is very real danger from the Liberal point of view—and perhaps, considering the long-term consequences, from Mr. Bracken's point of view, too—of the *Union Nationale* blossoming out into a "provincial rights" party in the federal sphere.

### Quebec, Keystone

So long as Liberals lead a "solid" Quebec, they can hardly be prevented from obtaining at least the largest group in any general election. Without such an advantage, the probabilities are all for a House made up of three or four groups, not one of which can form a government. Assuming that this is the case in the next general election, the Liberal party will undergo powerful external and internal stresses which are almost certain to compel it to make basic decisions affecting its whole future existence. Some sort of coalition will be inevitable if no one party can form a government alone. Then the question becomes: Will it be a coalition of the Centre and Right against the Left, or a coalition of the Centre and Left against the Right?

Some Liberals of the older school—in English-speaking Canada, of course—are beginning to say that rather than allow a Socialist party to come to power at Ottawa they would link up with John Bracken in a coalition of the Right. But consider the practical difficulties of such a union. Can any one picture the young "Laurier" Liberals of Quebec, or for that matter the more advanced young Liberals who are not content with nostalgic glances backward to Laurier's time, pulling in harness with the rump of Tory Imperialists, ardent Orangemen and even professional Francophobes who are to be found in company with the "Progressive" wing of Mr. Bracken's party?

### A Left Coalition?

What about a coalition of the Left? There are a number of Liberals—two at least in the Cabinet—who would be able to get along very well with at least the right wing of Mr. Coldwell's party. But any operation of that kind would probably split both the C.C.F. and the Liberal party. The extremists of the C.C.F. would object to diluting the pure wine of their socialist doctrine; the "free enterprise" wing of the English-speaking Liberals and the more conservative French Canadian section would also find the coalition quite unpalatable.

These potential developments emphasize the importance of the leadership. It has been one of Mackenzie King's most valuable contributions to the party that he found ways of keeping the most diversified personalities and philosophies in line under one banner. What happens when he retires? Will not his resignation and the choice of a successor unloose some of the disintegrating factors within the party? Are the Liberals to become the true *Innovators* in Canadian society, moving forward with the times, or will they decide to become a second Conservative party? And if the latter, what happens to Mr. Bracken's followers?

If there is going to be a general shift toward the right, we may find ourselves overburdened with conservatives and sadly lacking dynamic and courageous forces to grapple with swift-changing situations.


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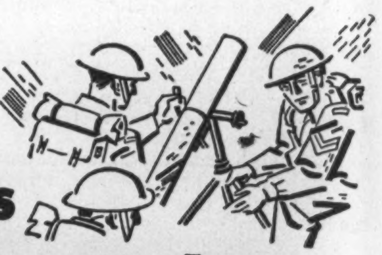

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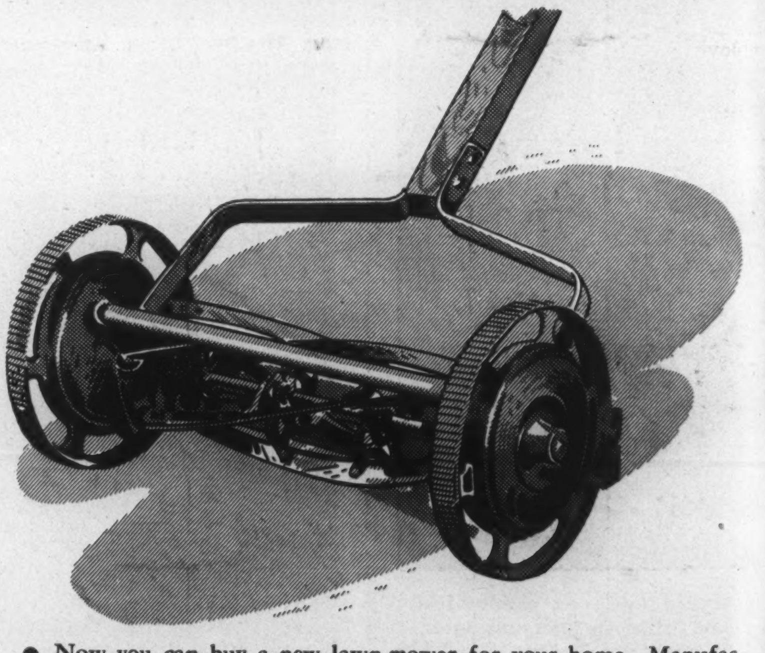

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## WASHINGTON LETTER

# Democratic Strategy Emphasizes F.D.R. But Represses Truman

**By JAY MILLER**

*Washington.*

THE political commentaries confidentially predicted that neither Herbert Hoover nor Franklin D. Roosevelt would be issues in the congressional election campaign which winds up November 5. They were wrong again. The voice of Franklin D. Roosevelt, speaking from radio transcriptions, has been used by the Democrats, to the displeasure of the Republicans.

The questionable taste of this unusual electioneering device indicates the state of mind of Democratic strategists, who appear to have made every blunder in the political book. Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan has long admitted that the G.O.P. would make some gains, but now there is talk of a landslide. There is conviction that the Republicans would at least win a majority in the House and make sizeable gains in the Senate.

President Truman appears to be out of the running as a campaign speaker. His press conferences have produced with regularity one or more political boners. And now party cohorts want to save him that distinction on the hustings. In fact, Mr. Truman's work as Chairman of the Senate War Investigating Committee is boomeranging. Senator Brewster, Maine Republican, has released—through the Republican National Committee—his copy of that committee's report charging that blunders, waste and inefficiency dogged the Administration's housing program during the war.

Months ago Mr. Truman defined his political philosophy as "a little to the left of centre," which, from present trends, appears to be on the wrong side of centre. All portents of the 1946 political campaign are that the United States is swinging more to the right and will emerge with Canada, as one of the last major outposts of conservatism.

### Ultra-Conservative

The increased G.O.P strength, if it materializes, will make for an ultra-conservative Congress, which will offer a striking contrast to Britain's socialistic government and the left wing and radical governments in office elsewhere in Europe.

The American electorate appears to be going through the same postwar tensions that produced a Republican landslide in 1920, with the variation that the Red menace is a bigger factor. In addition to his dissatisfaction with the way Mr. Truman has handled domestic affairs, the voter is annoyed by strikes, shortages, and heavy taxes. His dislike for Communists and Communism borders on detestation.

An interesting sidelight is that Soviet radio broadcasts in English from Moscow urging Americans to support the C.I.O. Political Action Committee appear to have a directly reverse effect. Republicans have used this Moscow endorsement with unusual effect. Maybe Moscow planned it that way.

Beefsteak and Communism appear to have been major factors in helping to swing the voters, but the real trouble for the Democrats is said to go back to the departure of Henry Wallace from the Cabinet. Up to that time the election was regarded as close, but likely to be settled on local issues. There was general apathy toward it.

Interest quickened when President Truman first approved and later repudiated the Wallace "Two Worlds" speech, when he asked Wallace to remain in the Cabinet and then fired him. That seemed to crystallize a growing lack of confidence in the Truman administration.

The shortages of meat and then Mr. Truman's decision to decontrol meat, after he said that it should not be decontrolled, further aggravated the situation. Actually the meat crisis is regarded as a symptom of a bad situation for the Democrats rather than a major issue. Yet it has cost the party plenty of votes.

### New Ball-Carrier

Some far-seeing Democrats are not too badly concerned about a Republican swing this year. They are content to let the G.O.P. carry the ball and some of the blame until the presidential elections of 1948, when the old New Dealers look to a comeback under the leadership of some outstanding liberal.

The Republicans have a strong ally this time in United Mine Workers Chief John L. Lewis, who is determined to be on the right side this time. He made a bad guess when he backed Wendell Willkie and his miners voted for Roosevelt. Mr. Lewis has made his influence felt by coming up with the threat of an election eve coal strike. There is evidence that this time his miners will follow his advice and vote Republican.

Mr. Truman is as much a factor in the election as if he himself were running in 1946. His plain speaking, said to be based on his earnest desire to do what is right for the American people, has given candidates throughout the country the jitters. Where there was once a desire to have him appear in their bailiwicks, there is now a scramble to discourage any Truman appearances. The candidates fear a drastic election eve slip. Even in his home state of Missouri and his native Kansas City, there is said to be fear of the consequences of his utterances. He will go home to vote, however.

The old Rooseveltian magic is sorely missed. F.D.R. was able to keep the support of the Negro and the foreign-born voters, but this Mr. Truman has failed to do. There are indications that many northern Negroes will return to the party of Abraham Lincoln. Such foreign-born groups as Poles, Lithuanians and Esthonians who once revered F.D.R. are said to feel that he betrayed their countries to Russia.

Russia appears to be a factor as never before in American politics. One newspaperman conjectured to this writer that the living man who would draw the largest crowd if he appeared suddenly on a Washington, D.C., street would be Joseph Stalin.

The hatred of Communism and the Democrats' long known affiliation with pinko and radical elements is going to be costly to the party now that Red is so unpopular politically. This feeling against Communism has even invaded the C.I.O. unions, where rank and file members are reported to have refused to contribute to the P.A.C., on the grounds that it is Communist dominated.

In past elections the average voters have passed off such charges from right-wing campaigners as "Red-baiting." The voters appear to have taken bait this time.

Mr. Truman is taking the blame and little of the glory; yet those close to him know him to be a man of sincerity and courage. Most Americans feel that he is not big enough for the job, but many editors are of the opinion that he inherited an insoluble situation in which any successor to Mr. Roosevelt would have suffered.

The electors have long since forgotten that it was Congress and not Mr. Truman that weakened O.P.A. beyond effectiveness, precipitating this year's epidemic of O.P.A. troubles.

Democratic strategists have failed to defend Mr. Truman, but the Senate majority leader Alben W. Barkley has been making three and four speeches a day that may give the administration an election day shot in the arm.

The Democrats are going to devote the remaining 10 days to stressing the effect of "Republican prices" to be expected if the G.O.P. takes control. Whether this is an effective answer to the very effective G.O.P. slogan, "Had enough?" remains to be seen.

In any event, no election was ever won on paper before those ballots were cast. Democrats are hoping that the American electorate has not forgotten its 12-year-old habit of voting for the party of F.D.R. A mere recording of his voice may not be a strong enough reminder of that habit.


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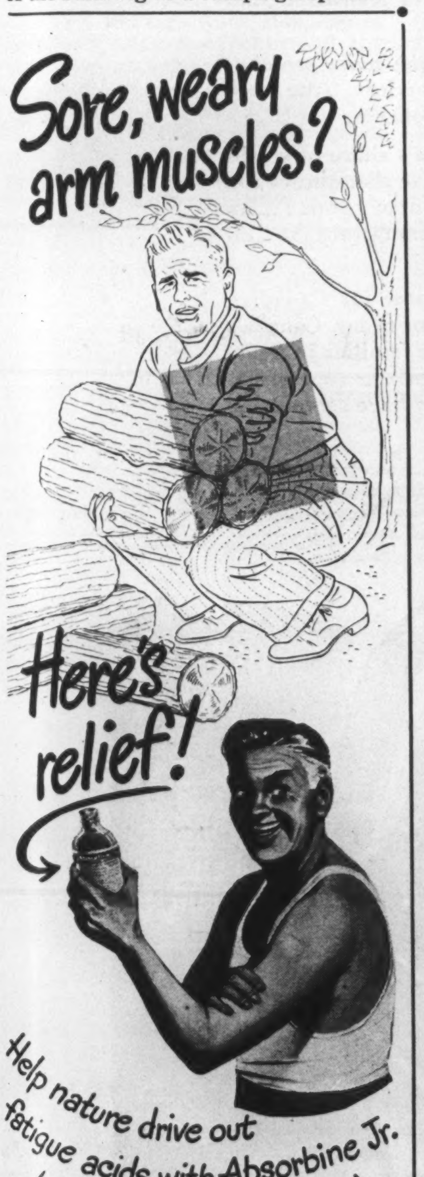


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## THE LIGHTER SIDE

# Haven't I Married You Some Place?

### By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT HAS often been pointed out that movie-stars occupy the position of Royalty in America; but like most generalizations this one breaks down as soon as you stop to examine it. Royalty is a special group set apart and generously subsidized by society to represent it on ceremonial occasions. Its private life, except on such special occasions as birth, marriage, death and abdication, is pretty rigidly regarded as its own. The private life of movie stars on the other hand belongs by general consent to the whole public. Any movie celebrity would starve to death on the amount of personal publicity doled out by court secretaries and circulars; and any member of a royal family would probably prefer to starve rather than live in the fierce calcium glare that surrounds a movie star.

Screen celebrities don't mind, of course, because they understand that it is part of the contract, and that when we lay our two bits on the line we are paying for part ownership in their lives, both on the screen and off it. We subsidize them to lead the kind of existence we dream of leading ourselves, and since we pay them handsomely for it we feel we have a right to know what is going on. This is no more than reasonable.

Most of us are bound by the limitations of monogamy and a family budget, and we could no more afford two or three ex-mates than two grand pianos in the living-room. By chipping in at the box office every Saturday night, however, we can provide a sort of dream extension of our own world where the movie stars can lead our luxury lives for us. In return the stars keep us constantly informed, through radio and newspaper columnists, about who is pairing, middle-aisling, expecting, rifting, pf'ftting and re-marrying.

Occasionally they even consult us in advance. For instance, when an ex-baby-star was considering marriage a few years ago, she first circularized her public to see what it thought of the step. Naturally we told her to go ahead.

WE DON'T mind our stars marrying. They can marry as often as they like, so long as they let us know how it works out and notify us of any change, with as many public details as possible. We take it for granted that they will change partners as frequently and lightheartedly as though marriage were a continuous barn dance, with Jimmie Fidler or Mrs. Louella Parsons doing the calling-off. We would prefer it, however, if they would make their partings as romantic as possible, in keeping with the bright paradisal world they live in. After all we're the ones who pay the rent.

The truth is, however, that when Hollywood couples clash in public they don't as a rule sound a bit more romantic than indignant suburbanites fighting it out after the party has gone home.

There is, for instance, the testimony supplied by Miss Ava Gardner in the course of her divorce suit against Bandleader Artie Shaw. (You remember Ava. She was the one who was married to Mickey Rooney before she divorced him and married Artie Shaw who was previously married to Lana Turner and before that to Elizabeth Kern.) According to the press report "the vivid Miss Gardner testified 'He would say to me, "Why don't you talk and contribute something to the conversation?" When I did say anything he told me to shut up'."

This is the sort of treatment calculated to make a brunette even less arresting than Miss Gardner turn as vivid as forked lightning. The lamentable thing about this revelation, however, is that when you reconstruct the quarrel from the hints supplied by the plaintiff it sounds indistinguishable from the hundreds of disputes that take place daily in unhappy little breakfast nooks right across America. Something like this:

"Why don't you talk and contribute a little to the conversation?"

"Yes, after you saying my new crème permanent looked like a crime wave when you haven't the faintest idea the trouble it means, simply hours and hours under that lousy drying machine; and how can I help it if it looks frizzy at first. It has to look frizzy or the wave won't last a week, and then when I do get a shampoo and it looks half decent again you never even notice and you have the nerve to ask me—"

"Aw, shut up!"

THAT isn't the sort of thing we expect of our Ava Gardners or our Artie Shaws either. It really looks as though it weren't enough for the screen authors to write stories for the stars. They ought to write their private lives as well.

In contrast to this there is the story of the Sinatras which was released simultaneously with the account of Miss Gardner's troubles. The Sinatras, it seemed, had separated after an "unexplained family disagreement" (why unexplained?). Mr. Sinatra had moved out and was to be seen at various places dancing with Miss Ava Gardner and Miss Lana Turner. Mrs. Sinatra stayed home. Then came the big night at Slapsie Maxie Rosenbloom's night club. Mrs. Sinatra arrived with a party of friends. Mr. Sinatra sat moodily at a small table by himself. Then Comedian Phil Silvers persuaded Mr. Sinatra to sing and Mr. Sinatra obliged with "Going Home." When it was over Comedian Silvers led Mr. Sinatra down to Mrs. Sinatra's table and the two kissed and made up amid cheers and tears from the spectators.

Well, that's something *like*.

THIS scene as you can see has everything — a luxury setting, lots of well-dressed extras, an appropriate theme song, and then the climax, the clinch and the fadeout. All this should supply a hint to Hollywood, which is forever searching frantically for new stories or turning old ones inside out to hide the worn spots. The best story material is right at hand, no farther away than Slapsie Maxie Rosenbloom's. All Hollywood has to do is to make screen arrangements of the lives of its stars and the whole story problem takes care of itself.

The screen has already made a start at this by filming the life of Al Jolson. But by the time they got round to their story the star was too old to play the leading role and thousands of fans had forgotten he ever existed. This time-lag will have to be eliminated so that the private lives of the stars can be released to the public while the leading characters are still young and blooming enough to play the central roles themselves. There is clearly a ready-made public for such films as "The Lives of Errol Flynn" or "Golden Boy, the Film Biography of Van Johnson," or "Sluggle and Baby, the Private Life of Humphrey Bogart." Certainly the "Life of Greer Garson" would attract thousands of fans who were almost bored to death by the "Life of Madame Curie."

Best of all, the private lives of Hollywood wouldn't cost the story-department a cent. For how could the stars make any legal claim to something that never belonged to them in the first place?

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# Is Peace Probable Now on the Labor Front?

By D. P. O'HEARN

**Are we to have more strikes? Mr. O'Hearn says, probably no. The wage question appears to be settled, except for local disagreements. There are three other major sources of labor unrest at present, but none should build up to the point of strikes. We in Canada should be in for a period of industrial peace.**

**The period ahead will be a testing time for labor and management. Public confidence is at stake for both.**

WE HAVE just come through a phase of Labor relations. The first resettlement, at least, of the post-war has been met. Labor has made two gains: one in wage levels, the other in increased recognition. The question now is, what does the next period hold?

At this time it appears that it should be a period of comparative calm, or at least comparative freedom from strikes.

There should not be any further disposition towards work stoppage in the stable element of either of the two major congresses. The Trades and Labor Congress has no great liking for strikes anyway. The C.C.F. wing of the Canadian Congress of Labor (which is the dominant wing and holds the key industries) with its control well-confirmed since the recent convention, and with its own coffers and its members' pockets well depleted, should be content to sit back and entrench.

And with wages out of the way there isn't an issue in sight which should cause major industrial disturbance. This is taking for granted that the wage issue is out of the way. And it would seem that it is. Labor, from all indications, is well satisfied with its recent gains. And so long as Canada holds its price line, which it seems probable we will do, it should be very hard to get workers to walk out for more money.

If the American labor movement starts a widespread wage battle, as seems likely at the moment, it would have an influence here. But it would have to have dramatic success to cause any real wage-stirrings in Canadian labor. And, in any case, with signs increasing that the United States wage spiral is reaching its peak it seems extremely doubtful if another American wage drive will get very far.

There will still be strikes in Canada, of course. And on wages, too. There are still large fields of industry unorganized, and partly organized, in this country. And labor will be paying them more attention. Textiles, for instance, will probably receive still more pressure. And it seems probable that a drive will be made to organize the retail trades. This is one huge field which is still comparatively unorganized.

This, obviously, means some trouble. Also, naturally, some disturbance may be expected from the Communist unions. In its unrelenting drive against capital strikes must always be looked for with regularity from this branch of labor.

But disruption from these sources should essentially be local. They don't portend any widespread industrial disturbance, or anything which would have the major influence on the economy which recent strikes have had.

The other points of labor tension promised in the near future will have plenty of heat, but it is improbable that they will build up to the point of strikes.

There are three of these of importance. One is the matter of union security. The second is democracy in labor. And the third is labor legislation. Most of the labor battling in the next three months should concentrate on these three issues.

Of them, the first, strangely enough in view of its turbulent history, should probably cause least trouble in future. And just how much trouble, I believe, rests largely with management.

### The Rand Formula

Since the introduction of the Rand formula, labor, except in instances where it has been fighting for elementary union recognition, has made very few extreme stands on the question of union security. It usually has been content to settle for the Rand formula. On occasions where it has demanded some of the more stringent forms of security, it mostly has been using the demand as a bargaining point. And there are few unions today, except possibly the Communist-led ones, who won't make a ready settlement of a "security" issue on the formula.

Management, however, is still troublesome on the question. But when it is, I believe, it is closing its eyes to facts, and I also believe it is slowly recognizing this. When we give status to the fact of collective bargaining by law, it's pretty hard to dispute that the workers who benefit by the process should pay the costs. This is the kernel of misunderstanding of the Rand formula. The fact that it also contributes to the "dangers" of unionism, where such "dangers" exist, should be incidental. It is a problem to be solved in other ways (and for which we have the machinery of legislation). As management realizes this its troubles from this source should decrease.

Labor in turn, I believe, is slowly recognizing its fault in the second main point, democracy in unionism. This, its lack of free election, public financial statements, and other democratic procedure, of course is its weakest point not only with management but, more important even, with the public. And the signs are that it is beginning to appreciate this. Its recent stand on the secret vote was fantastically short-sighted. But it's doubtful if beneath the surface it was very serious in its opposition. Since the conventions, when its most violent antagonism was demonstrated, there has been little said about the measure. Legislation to ensure more freedom in labor elections will probably be introduced in some parts of Canada this winter, and while superficially it will undoubtedly meet with strong opposition eventually labor should bow to it without too much trouble.

This will be only one feature of what promises to be a busy winter for labor in the legislative field. From indications, in fact, it seems probable that the bulk of labor's fighting for the next while will be in the political sphere.

Ontario's legislators, particularly, shouldn't have too happy a time. Activity has already shown that the brunt of the attack will be directed at this major industrial province, with tighter collective bargaining legislation and a forty-hour week the main issues.

### Assault on Mr. Drew

Politics isn't entirely removed as the reason for the choice of Ontario. Labor leadership generally, looking on Mr. Drew as the best available symbol of reaction, is pleased at any excuse to attack him. It helps with the rank and file when there's not a wage issue alive to keep up interest. During the past few years it has made several attempts to rouse a strong feeling against him, but Mr. Drew has been able to avoid too severe criticism with the argument that labor matters were out of his hands. Now he hasn't that plea, and labor has already started on another campaign. By winter it promises to be hot for the Ontario Premier.

In looking to the coming months as a period of comparative peace, credit has been given to labor and management for statesmanship which perhaps they don't deserve. And here, I think, in the long run may be the most vital aspect of the next period. Above all, the next few months will be a test of the leadership of both sides of the industrial struggle and will demonstrate, more than any period that has gone before, how much public confidence they merit. (And while at one time this perhaps didn't amount to much of a consideration, the public recently has been becoming important — e.g. Saskatchewan.)

A period of some stability in industrial relations has been reached. Labor, in higher wage levels and increased recognition, has achieved two major gains. The essentiality of a sustained production effort is known, and both labor and management appreciate that strikes should be avoided.

Under the circumstances the public will be watching labor; noting how far it can be content with reasonable gains, how it can control the radical element in its ranks, and how capable it is of resisting the temptation to strike.

It will also be watching management; looking for recognition of the fact that labor has certain rights under society (and under the law), for appreciation of the fact that industrial relations (and the world) go ahead and don't stand still, and, one might say, for, in some directions, a little less "pigheadedness."


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# Europe's Refugees Are A World Challenge

By ROBERT W. KEYSERLINGK

**The writer has just returned from a trip to Europe, where he was given far-reaching facilities to visit not only D.P. camps but also to meet numerous individual refugees. The present discussions at Lake Success in the Social and Economic Committee of the United Nations have highlighted many of the observations made in this article, the first of two dealing with the heartbreaking problem of Europe's refugees. Mr. Keyserlingk is Managing Director of the British United Press in Montreal.**

TODAY you cannot spend more than a few days in Europe without having the refugee problem stare you in the face — and it is a ghastly stare. I first met the spectre in France, I gazed into the human faces of this problem in Italy; I was appalled when I saw it in the stark reality of large camps in Germany. The faintest trace of a weak smile greets one only when refugees come across your path in England, for there at least they no longer have fear, even if hope and food might both be scarce.

It is fear which is almost more haunting than hunger and cold.

The one European country which does most for the bodies of unfortunates who have suffered from the war—mainly children—is Sweden. I talked to kindly and efficient Mrs. Lise Lind, vice-president of the "Save the Children" movement and the very magnitude of their help made me realize the immensity of the need. Charity in Sweden keeps the good Samaritans busy with children from all countries.

But refugees are almost more frigntened in Sweden than elsewhere because the memory still lingers on how Sweden had to submit to foreign pressure and repatriate hundreds of refugees (not to be confused with German soldiers) from the Baltic countries from Latvia and Esthonia, delivering them to a fate which many considered worse than death. The political reaction of the Swedes to this breach of basic laws of sanctuary was violent against its government—but then reality won over principle.

Before going to Europe I had been aware of the problem in its numerical implications. I had consequently been able to continue the arithmetic and translate this problem into the requirements of material help. But it was only when I came in personal contact with these people that the human problem imprinted itself on my mind in all its implications. The material problem is only one and almost subordinate problem. One of the most unpleasant features of it is that it is probably the most relentless and direct challenge of all our basic beliefs, ideals and professed international policies.

### Always Created by Politics

The problem is definitely a difficult one because basically all refugee problems are always created by politics. Famine, pestilence or natural disasters have created refugee problems but never on a scale political persecutions have. The history of all political totalitarianism is the history of refugees. It is born of intolerance and it is nurtured by nonconformism. The refugee problem is the problem of the liberty of man not to subject himself to a rule which in conscience and conviction he cannot accept and whose non-acceptance leads him to being proscribed by the authority imposing the rule. The refugee problem is as simple as that. This very simplicity makes it so difficult because it is always a direct challenge to all those who believe in the freedom of the individual, unequivocal and uncompromising.

Things have happened in Europe in the last two years which indicate that the collectivist attitude to man, inaugurated by Soviet Russia in 1920, refined in all the cruelties of Hitler by 1933 as naturally as following the strict and logical adherence to a purely functional appraisal of man, is spreading. The rights of the individual have been totally subordinated by "Staatsraison" (reasons of State), and like cattle millions have been uprooted from their century old homes, transferred, exiled or exterminated—depending on the degree of determination rather than difference of kind in the methods employed.

### Serious Present Menace

Hitler created millions of refugees when he proscribed large segments of the population as enemies of his kind of State either for religions, racial or political reasons. His methods had been predated in the Russian Revolution, which created some two million refugees in the largest mass migration of modern times—up to then. Mussolini's totalitarianism as well as General Franco's all swelled the stream. Although it has been succeeded today by similar methods, it is now embellished by a euphemism namely "population adjustment" or "liquidation of the minority problem."

It is the existence of these millions of refugees in the midst of the present European turmoil which is particularly serious.

That in a pauperized, torn and tattered continent the existence of some 20 million uprooted, destitute and angry people is a menace can hardly be denied. But for millions of these, new homes will eventually spring up amongst their own people. They might have been driven from their soil but they are still within their country.

A far graver and more urgent problem are the roughly one million displaced people who have not only lost their home, but are today without a country, eking out an existence among strange ruins, enduring hardships in foreign lands and looking at their children growing up behind the barbed wire limitations of U.N.R.R.A. and other camps as a constant reminder that maybe those who talk loudest about the dignity of man don't really mean it.

Let me just pick at random some specific examples and show how they arose. We have heard a great deal about the Poles but there are thousands of others.

Some six centuries ago people coming from what is today Westphalia and Holland, long before there was any Germany or Netherlands, settled by conquest and migration in what was later to be known as Latvia and Estonia. They were known as Balts. In the autumn of 1939 the following things happened. The Soviet-German non-aggression pact was signed on August 23, 1939. On August 28 Estonia was forced to sign a "friendship" pact with Moscow with Latvia signing about a week later, on September 5, 1939. These two countries were incorporated in a German-Soviet understanding as being within the sphere of interests of the Soviets. Shortly they were totally swallowed up and became part of the U.S.S.R.

Upon the conclusion of these pacts the Latvian and Estonian governments, by treaty "adjusted" to Soviet friendship, cancelled all passports making migration "except by order" impossible.

On October 15 and 30, 1939, a treaty was signed between the Reich and the two Soviet directed governments for the expatriation of all Balts and turning them over to Germany for resettlement in conquered

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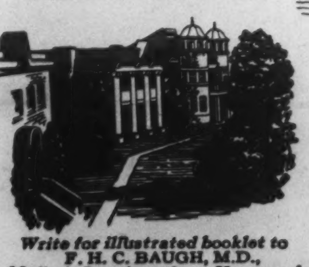

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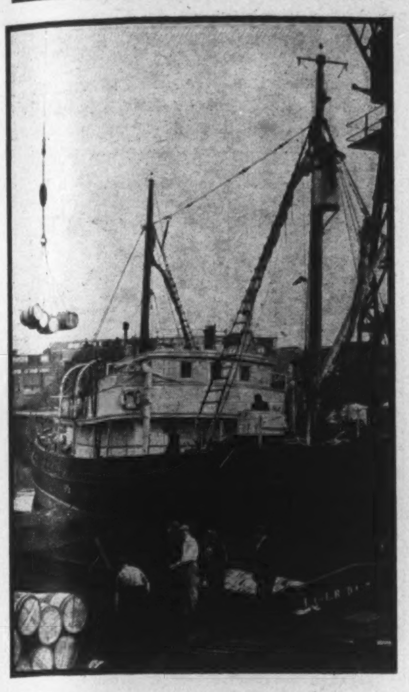

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areas of Poland. All the property of the Balts, land, houses, business assets, factories, bank balances were confiscated for account of the Reich and the German State undertook to compensate the Balts. This, of course, never happened. But the Balts were not permited to move except where, like so much cattle, the Reich planners could utilize these human units to serve the collective. They were sent to that part of Poland which Ribbentrop and Molotov had so recently divided.

The stories of these forced evacuations, the tragedies which accompany being torn from your home after 600 years of attachment, the despair and the number of suicides, all of which I learned when the curtain lifted, made the stories of the Acadians and the village of Grand Pré pale by comparison.

### Fought Communists in 1920

But only a few years later these same people were to experience worse. In 1945, driven by the onrush of the Red Army in the mad torrent which presaged the Russian conquest those that could fled Westward. Under Viscount Alexander they had fought the Communists for the liberation of their homeland in 1920-21 and extermination awaited those who stayed behind. Thousands who did not flee have never been heard from since.

Today there are some 40,000 of them, farmers, artisans, professional men, teachers, pastors and professors—and children, homeless, without a country, a segment of the displaced persons problem.

From Nuremberg this past summer I cabled about a visit to the camp of some Latvians, who like the Balts, only later, had fled their common country:

"Today I visited some of the fighting men of Canada's Governor General — men who fought under the then Major Harold Alexander (now Viscount) a quarter century ago. They are Latvian displaced persons, (known as "Deepees" in this continent) and they are under the administration of Canadian U.N.R.R.A. director John Cheetham of Victoria, B.C.

"In among the Pines outside Nuremberg, beyond the colossal Hitler party congress field whose immense marble columns are now topped by the Stars and Stripes over a big name sign "Soldiers' Field," we came to the U.N.R.R.A. camp with the symbolic name "Love." It is one of the largest establishments, entirely built from a large barracks compound by the Latvians themselves, most of them teachers, professors, doctors and other intellectuals, but also including carpenters, bricklayers, farmers and laborers, with their wives and children.

### Latvian Republic Set Up

"I also talked to some middle-aged men who recalled how, as soldiers in the Latvian Army they fought in the Tuckum, Libau and other battles under the command of Lord Alexander when he was sent as a young major by the war office to command the armies of liberation against the Bolsheviks and led them to the victory which, early in the 1920's, established an independent Latvian republic.

"There are 1,556 people in the camp, all except three of them Latvians. Similar camps exist for Poles and Lithuanians. Their story is the story of Europe today—a story of displaced persons.

"Under Soviet military pressure, Latvia was extinguished as an independent state and occupied by the Russians under the German-Russian pact signed by Von Ribbentrop and Molotov in Moscow in 1939."

Soon after the Russian occupation, deportations, arrests and disappearances which were tantamount to executions began, the head of the camp committee told me last summer. But the real wave occurred on the night of June 13-14, 1941, when in one night 36,000 of the people, including many women, pastors and priests were taken from their homes in mass arrests at night. They were loaded into the special trains Russia has for this purpose — cattle cars, with iron-barred windows and especially constructed heavy doors—and that was the last anybody ever heard of them.

Along the dreadful road into exile, the committee head told me, they later found slips of paper bearing just scribbled words, "Please help us."

When I asked how the lists for deportations were drawn up, he replied, "One of the questions was whether we fought under Alexander in the war of liberation, which later we found was the surest ticket to Siberia. All Latvians were given long questionnaires to fill out. Then all elders of communities, all members of the national militia, and all school teachers, professors and professional men were registered. Then the local Communist party, which never was very numerous, filled in Soviet authorizations from lists they had been keeping of anti-Communists. The deportations worked most smoothly because the leading men of each community were picked off first, leaving the community leaderless."

"It was a neat inside job, as you would say in English," he said bitterly.

It is estimated that a total of 200,000 out of a population of 2,000,000 have gone. When you consider they had been leaders, politically, intellectually and spiritually, you can picture the National loss.

But the Latvians are only one group of D.P.'s; there are many more.

Someone once said, "Tell me how he treats his animals and I shall tell you what sort of man he is." A civilization which professes to fight for the dignity of man, that has espoused the principles of the Atlantic Charter, based on certain fundamental concepts basic to our social aspirations, will be judged by "tell me how are refugees treated and we will tell you whether it really means what it says."

In a second article I shall discuss the refugees' longing for and need of sanctuary.


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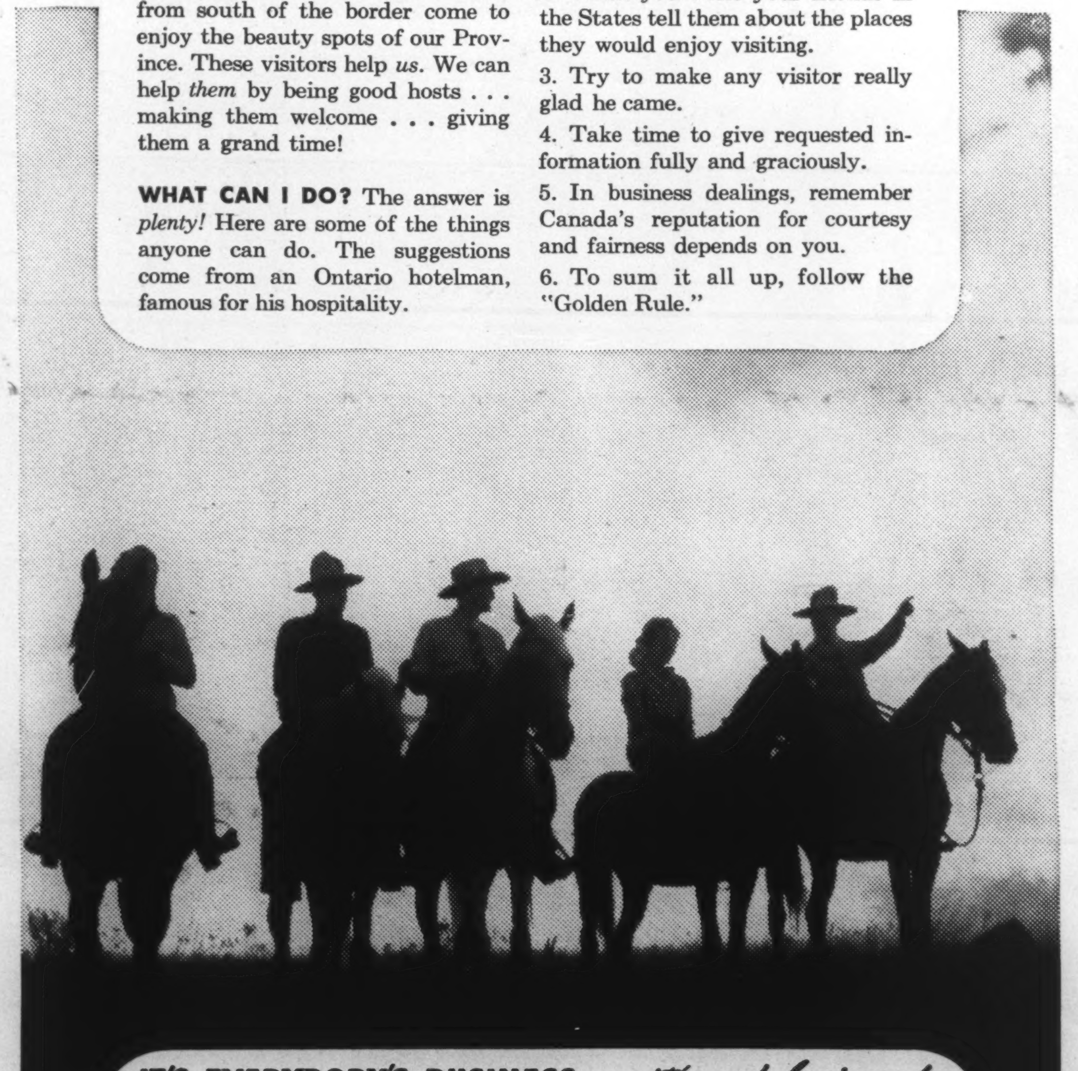

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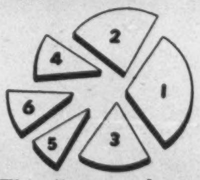


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THE WORLD TODAY

# U.N. Must Get Away from Disputes, Turn to Positive Achievement

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

*New York.*

I SUPPOSE I had better start from the beginning. First feelings about the United Nations on arriving in New York are the same as last March: that this vast city is about the worst possible place to locate it. Being billeted in a hotel whose windows open on the blaring honky tonk of Broadway and making the long soul-shattering journey out to Long Island and back each day are scarcely conducive to quiet thought on the world organization.

In fact, after arriving in New York last Monday morning with surmounting delays, the distractions of the city and getting out to Flushing Meadow, I was plunged right into the Assembly Hall with a blank mind. As my discordant thoughts on New York faded away, I realized gradually that the actual facilities at Flushing were first class—far better than the cramped and inconvenient quarters at Hunter College last spring and even better than the Opera House at San Francisco.

The whole conference set-up and atmosphere of San Francisco are still a happy dream to all newsmen who were there, and they would vote enthusiastically to take up the Golden Gate City's reiterated offer of a free site. I decidedly do not relish the idea of shuttling between Manhattan, Flushing, Lake Success, and, as new buildings in Westchester begin to be occupied, commuting in that direction also, for perhaps three or four years.

But this is only a physical problem. It does cut into your time and make your work more difficult, but once you are out at Flushing, as I said, you can forget it for awhile. For a real miracle has been worked here since Grover Whalen drove some of us out in April to try to sell the idea of this site. The Assembly Hall is big, airy, wonderfully well-lighted, tastefully decorated, and comfortably furnished with ample room for delegates, press and radio. With great thoughtfulness a bar has been placed just outside the door leading from the press balcony to the workroom and telegraph offices. And a cafeteria is just downstairs.

Although there has been great contrast between the successive quarters at San Francisco, Hunter College and Flushing, there is a distinctive United Nations atmosphere which makes new surroundings seem familiar. First of all, there are many familiar faces among delegates and newsmen. But more than this, I think, it is the very special polyglot character of the staff.

It is not just that they are of all races—so is the crowd streaming down Broadway. It is that certain quick intelligence and internationalist attitude which they all have—these hundreds of young men and women, Anglo-Saxon, Latin-American, Oriental and Negro. They are truly the "new crop" citizens of the world, the first best example of what the United Nations idea could do.

Then you go into the Assembly Hall and see some of the things it should *not* do. You sit and sit and a translator drones on with somebody's sonorous platitudes about "the advancement of the human race," "finding an early solution to highly important problems," "duty of safeguarding international course of law and justice," or "averting the dread threat of a third World War."

## Canadian Proposal

These phrases roll off the delegates' press without making the slightest impression, except to deepen the boredom. We have heard them all over and over again. This is really an impossible idea: that the Assembly should have to sit through speeches by all its 51 delegates before it can go to work—weary and bored instead of fresh and eager. The Canadian proposal that speeches in plenary sessions should be limited to ten minutes did not prove popular with all these would-be speakers but surely the Assembly must come to some such rule eventually.

Jan Masaryk, at least, understands just what kind of speech is called for in these circumstances. His was brief, friendly, and warmly received by delegates. He touched on only one contentious point — Franco Spain—and on this in no rancorous way. It turned out later that he was preparing ground for a much sterner attack by the Byelo-Russian.

After Masaryk we had a bit of theatre, another intermittent U.N. feature. The Amir Faisal of Saudi Arabia, exotically costumed, addressed the assembly in Arabic. (Even he who declined at San Francisco with the remark "words are like winds of the desert; they blow constantly but achieve very little" has succumbed to the U.N. talking disease.) He is brief, however; and when he ends after a call on Almighty God to aid the deliberations, a stir of surprise passes over the hall at the volume of applause. Can it be that so many here understand Arabic? A quick check gives the answer that one-seventh of all delegations on the floor are from the Middle East. Thus there are more here who understand Arabic than Russian.

## Equality of Rights

These Arab delegations are among the weakest of all in physical power. So it comes naturally to hear Faisal insisting upon the absolute equality of rights for all nations, large and small, strong and weak, along with elimination of the veto power; while the Egyptian spokesman inveighs at length against the use of occupation troops or armaments' pressure by the big nations to extract treaty agreements from the small nations.

This Egyptian appeal against the power politics of the Big Nations poses clearly the dilemma of the United Nations, as is indeed posed a dozen times, a hundred times a day. Egyptian, Arabian, and all other small nation delegates make a great fetish of absolute sovereignty and complete equality. They are right in coupling the two because it is only in their sovereignty that they are equal.

They appeal constantly against the Big Nations' use of power and the veto, which are similarly linked inseparably and which form the basis of the United Nations set up. They call continually for conditions which could only exist under a true world government, yet rarely does one of them suggest that it is ready to yield part of its sovereignty to world government. In fact, most are asking for something for nothing.

Do the Egyptians get up and say, "We realize that we lie across one of the great waterways of the world which is going to be held by some force. We propose, therefore, that the international police force of U.N. take over control of the Suez as of all other major waterways"? They do not, any more than the South Africans, accused of mistreating their Indian minority, come out frankly and say, "We would be glad to join in a convention guaranteeing the rights of all minorities." But instead they fall back on the old cry of "no internal meddling; no infringement of our precious sovereignty!"

And some day we in Canada may find ourselves accused of something and have no better an answer ready.

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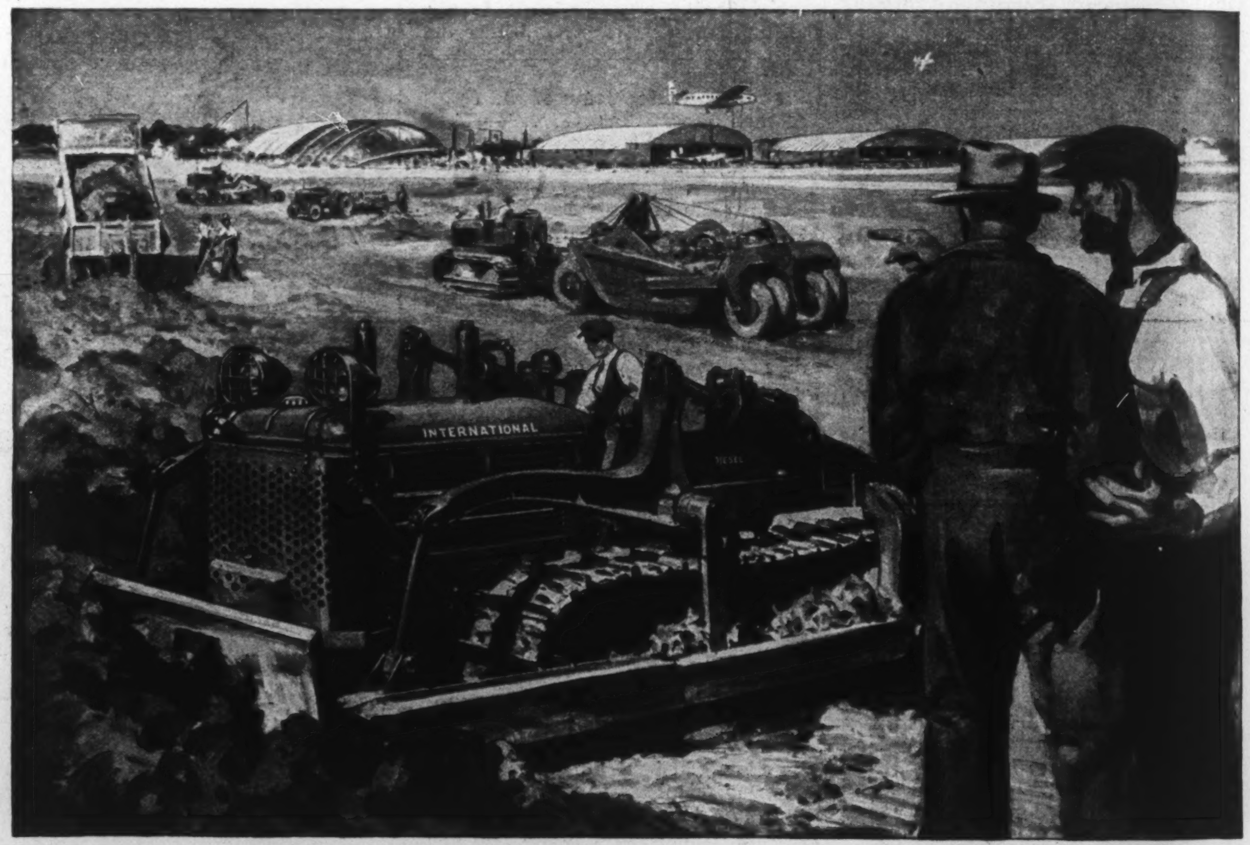

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great groundswell of dissent is rising, is the use of the veto by the big powers. The New Zealand delegate, Sir Carl Berendsen, spoke forcefully of the loss of public confidence in the U.N. through the futile and humiliating spectacle of the Security Council debates which seldom come to any decision. One by one, the non-Soviet delegates hammer at this point, while the Soviet bloc delegates defend what they call the principle of unanimity and the veto.

Still it should be realized that those who demand outright elimination of the veto are really demanding another kind of world organization. The delegate of White Russia was exaggerating (and much of what we consider Soviet abusiveness is only exaggeration pushed to extreme through constant employment of it), when he accused the New Zealander and others of "pretended interest in making U.N. more effective which really covered an attempt to break up U.N. or convert it into an instrument for furthering the policy of a certain bloc of states."

### New Type Organization

Let us sort out the three separate ideas jumbled in this sentence. The delegates who would abolish the veto have, I think, a genuine interest in improving the U.N. But it is true that to be successful they would have to build a new type of world organization, which would imply "breaking up" U.N. A third point which the Russian makes expresses the Soviet fear of the outcome and the reason why the Soviet Union would not have entered U.N. without the veto coverage and will not remain in if this is withdrawn by an amendment of the Charter.

We should be quite clear on that. The Soviets, and perhaps the Americans too, only came into U.N. because of the veto provision. They and almost all other nations were unready for a full world government. They would go no further than the formula now embodied in the U.N. Charter, which boils down to a recognition that the organization is only designed to forbid small nations from fighting; if large nations cannot agree, it means war anyway.

Because we now want to change this formula, these rules of the game, the Soviets rather justifiably believe us to be welshing on our original agreement and are genuinely angry about it. The White Russian delegate, undoubtedly speaking for Moscow, said quite flatly, *"We are most decidedly opposed to any revision of the Charter and particularly of Article 27 on unanimity."*

The other topics which are going to hold the centre of attention in this session are shaping up as the question of the menace of the Franco Government in Spain, the stationing of troops by the Big Powers in non-enemy countries, and the request of South Africa to annex her mandate, former German Southwest Africa.

This latter is going to bring up the question of whether mandates are merely a hypocritical form of annexation and the United States delegation is not going to be able to speak on this subject without embarrassment, unless it can get a clear statement from its government on the future of the Pacific Islands conquered from Japan.

### Creating Suspicion

Stationing of troops abroad can become the cause of great animosity among the small nations and great suspicion among the Big Powers. But it too arises out of limitations of the U.N. set-up, which does not permit the suppression of national armed forces and the transference of such elements of power to a true supranational body.

With the present set-up there are going to be forces of the great powers distributed about the world, often of necessity, on other people's soil. Thus, the only real choice before Egypt, holding the vital strategic position which she does, is whose forces she would prefer to have. Had she been able to insist on British evacuation in 1936, she would have had Germans and Italians treating her now with rather less consideration; and she may now be unwittingly in the very process of exchanging a light British hand for an ultimate Soviet occupation.

However, the appeal of the Egyptian on behalf of his own people evoked more sympathy—even from the British, who are more conscious than any of their critics of discrepancies between their ideals and the practical policies which often they feel forced to follow in the present jungle world of national sovereignties—and was more convincing than the attempt of the Russians to speak for the Greeks, the Chinese and Indonesians.

With typical exaggeration, Comrade Kisselev far overshot the mark on Indonesia. So we have the ludicrous comparison of his accusation that Britain has collected an enormous army in Indonesia, which she is using for unilateral military operations against a population anxious only for its independence, with a recent statement by the "rebel" Prime Minister of the Indonesian Republic that he is anxious to complete negotiations with the Dutch before the British troops leave.

Over the presence of two Marine divisions in China the Soviets have now laid the first flat accusation against the United States of a breach of the Charter. It would be better if there were no Marines in China, and no civil war and no rivalry there between the United States and Soviet Russia.

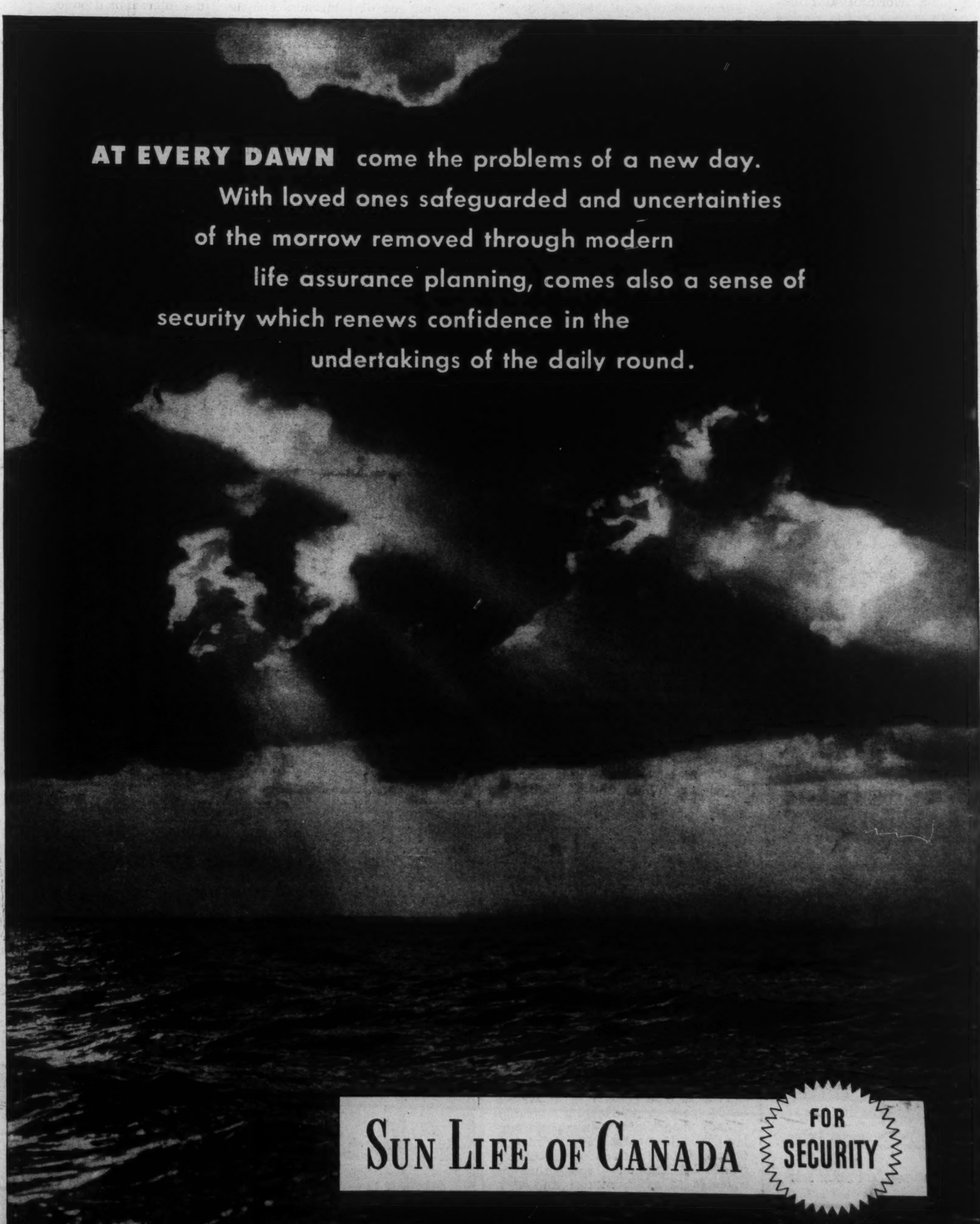
But in the imperfect world the Assembly will probably find the American treatment of China compares favorably with the extensive stripping of Manchuria and insistence by the Soviets on extraterritorial privileges as well as a control of the railways and naval bases. This whole Soviet clamor about air troops is suspect as a manoeuver to cover up her own maintenance of huge forces beyond her borders.

But hotter than any of these topics is going to be the debate over what to do with General Franco.

If it were possible to treat the Spanish case without a Great Power rivalry for control of the Western gate to the Mediterranean and without the ideological rivalry over whether the new government be Communist or non-Communist, but merely from the point of view of how the Spaniards can be helped to greater freedom without renewed civil war, the debate might be a credit to the idealism which undoubtedly inspires many U.N. delegates.

Instead, the outcome will almost certainly be an angry brawl which will further divide instead of unifying the nations here. I have been thinking a great deal lately about the denial of the very name of world organization, which this concentration on disputes implies, and the need, instead, of bringing member states together by means of positive projects.

So I was keenly interested in an article in last Sunday's New York *Times Magazine*, proposing a dozen world-wide T.V.A. schemes, for Yangtse, Tigris, Euphrates, Jordan, Niger and so on, which would call for cooperative effort by many nations in improving the lot of the vast, depressed populations living in the present areas of dispute. Some such switch from the negative to the positive attitude is urgently needed before U.N. is overwhelmed by public scorn or disintegrates into partisans' groups. It just can't bear the weight of daily squabbles.



# British Art Presented to National Gallery

By GRAHAM McINNES

**Canadians in all parts of the Dominion are looking forward to seeing the excellent collection of 75 representative British artists which was officially opened at the National Gallery in Ottawa on October 30. Responsible for building the collection and presenting it to the National Gallery, on behalf of the Massey Foundation, were the Rt. Hon. Vincent and Mrs. Massey. As Chairman of the Board of the National Gallery in London and through his wide acquaintanceship with British artists during his term as Canada's High Commissioner to Britain, Mr. Massey was in a unique position to select a group representative of modern British art.**

WHEN the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, P.C., went to Britain as High Commissioner for Canada in 1936, his interests were by no means confined to those of diplomacy. A distinguished connoisseur of painting, he is a Trustee of the National Gallery of Canada, and was Chairman of the Board of the National Gallery in London. As Trustees of the Massey Foundation, he and his wife conceived the happy notion of building up, during his term of office in the United Kingdom, a fine representative collection of modern British painting, which they on behalf of the Foundation would subsequently present to the nation.

Mr. and Mrs. Massey probably had little idea that the task, owing to the intervention of the war, would occupy them ten years. Yet this circumstance gave them the opportunity of widening the scope of the collection to include a considerable number of war paintings, and also some work by the younger English artists who have gained prominence during the past seven years.

The collection, which was officially opened to the public at the National Gallery in Ottawa on October 30, is a reflection of Mr. and Mrs. Massey's personal taste, their wide acquaintance among British artists and lifelong interest in painting. The importance of the gift is enormous. There is a total of 75 first rate paintings by the cream of British artists, and Canada, at one stroke, becomes possessed of the finest collection of contemporary British art on this side of the Atlantic.

As a survey of modern British art, the collection is catholic. It ranges all the way from Conder, Sickert, Wilson Steer and Augustus John to Paul Nash, Piper, Sutherland, Wadsworth and Matthew Smith. About the only prominent painters unrepresented are Henry Moore and Duncan Grant. It is doubtful if even in Britain such a collection could be found, save one gathered together for temporary purposes. As it is, the works become part of the permanent collection of the National Gallery, and after the official opening in Ottawa, in accordance with Mr. and Mrs. Massey's wishes, they will be circulated through travelling exhibitions to all parts of the Dominion.

### Comparisons

The collection prompts some thoughts on the change which has come over British painting during the past two decades, and on its relation to Canadian art. There is no doubt that modern British painting is more sophisticated, has deeper mental and psychological overtones and a more curious interest in the qualities of paint than is to be found in our own work, which is usually apt to be simple and extrovert. It is also, as one would expect, older in feeling.

No matter what *avant garde* techniques have in the past been adopted by the British—the surrealism of Wadsworth, the cubism of Paul Nash, the intimism of Victor Pasmore or the "naive" approach of Christopher Wood—they have all been filtered through the soft lyric greys and greens of the English landscape, and the personal contemplative approach of the English painter. The Englishman is also concerned with the agelessness of his land. In the same curious way that the menacing oldness of the Dorset downs challenges a modern railroad station, so even the gayest and most refractory techniques popularized in Paris three decades ago have been submerged in the self-absorption and lyricism which characterizes British painting.

This is true equally of a wooded landscape by Paul Nash, the strange uneasy shapes of a Graham Sutherland still life or John Piper's magnificent semi-abstraction of the blitzed House of Commons. English art is revealed as adult, mature and of a strength which comes from within and is apparent only after contemplation: which does not hit you bang in the eye and later leave little to the imagination. Our own art is joyous, protesting and extrovert. The art of the British is sober, analytic and introvert. It is also extraordinarily lovely regarded simply as a series of essays in textures, in tonal arrangements and in the qualities of paint.

Giants among the older painters are Augustus John and Philip Wilson Steer, each represented by several canvases. The rich personal impressionism of John is well shown in a self portrait, and a painting of Lawrence of Arabia as Aircraftman Shaw. The opulent paintwork of Wilson Steer suffuses several luminous golden landscapes.

Midway between the older and the younger painters stands Paul Nash, whose untimely death this year at 54 has only served to confirm the immense prestige which he enjoys. His skill, suavity and ingenious invention are displayed in many ways in the eight paintings in the group.

Among the younger moderns, it seems to me that John Piper and Graham Sutherland are pre-eminent. Piper's "House of Commons, 1941-Aye Chamber" is a brilliant and terrifying use of bold color and the abstract forms suggested by burnt buildings, and is withal strikingly beautiful. Sutherland's "Landscape" is not as strong as his recent oils, but shows the same brooding familiarity with the basic shapes of the flowers and fields of England, and the same ability to see in them the nightmare of the world in which we live.

The late Christopher Wood is represented by one Breton scene; Coldstream by a smoky view of Bolton; Pasmore by a Hammersmith evening; Edward Wadsworth by his alarmingly juxtaposed maritime objects; Tristram Hillier by a brace of smooth, sparsely limned fishing craft, and Richard Eurich by a majestic detailed panorama of Dunkirk which, in its simplified mass, its lack of accepted perspective and attention to formalized detail recalls the "Très Riches Heures" of the Duc de Berri.

Canadians will welcome the addition of this superb collection to the nation's cultural storehouse, and will look forward to seeing the paintings in all parts of the Dominion during the next few months. In the meantime, a hearty vote of thanks is surely due to Mr. and Mrs. Massey: rare collectors whose taste is a match for their generosity.

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## THE SCIENCE FRONT

# William Morton Discovered Ether and Died a Pauper for It

By CHAPMAN PINCHER

WHAT is the greatest single contribution ever made by science to human welfare? I put this question to ten scientists yesterday. They all gave the same answer—the discovery of anaesthesia.

It was the answer I expected. For pain affects us all in the most personal way. Its conquest is of universal benefit. And anaesthesia is one of the few of man's marvels that have not been twisted to his destruction.

But to the question: "Who deserves most credit for the discovery?" only five of the scientists could give any answer at all, and they all named different men.

This did not surprise me. For though painless surgery has been general practice for nearly a century, only now has it been decided internationally to whom the honor for it shall be given.

The man who henceforth will be known as the world's greatest benefactor is William Morton, a dentist, of Boston, U.S., who died, persecuted and penniless, 78 years ago.

This year—the 100th since Morton's first use of ether in a major operation—is being celebrated throughout the world as the official centenary of anaesthesia.

To grasp the significance of Morton's achievement, imagine your feelings if you read that a surgeon had strapped a fully-conscious patient to a table and sawn off his leg.

### No Alternative

Yet before 1846 there was no alternative. Patients had to face the full horrors of brain operations, amputations and the excision of internal organs unrelieved. Many preferred to be ravaged by disease rather than submit to the agony of the surgeon's knife.

Then, in 1846, Morton, who had used ether for painless tooth extractions, persuaded a noted surgeon to try it for a major operation—the removal of a tumor from the neck of a young man.

It was a success. Later it was tried on a leg amputation. Again success. The doctors who witnessed painless surgery for the first time were wild with enthusiasm.

At first Morton tried to keep the name of his magic liquid secret. He camouflaged its color and its smell. But quickly he became worthy of his discovery and gave the secret—it was just ordinary ether—to the world free.

But the world was not so generous with Morton.

Hidebound doctors refused to use the discovery because Morton was not a medical man. High Churchmen condemned it as an act against God. They were supported by a powerful section of the U.S. press, which gave great prominence to the few failures of ether, and little space to its many successes.

A large toy-making firm on London's outskirts is working overtime to ensure a Christmas supply of thrills for toy-starved British youngsters.

But the discovery was too big for the small minds. News of it spread quickly through the Old World. Just two months after Morton's first demonstration Dr. Robert Liston performed the first painless operation in England at University College Hospital, London.

But what the detractors failed to do to Morton's discovery they did to Morton the man. A whispering campaign that he had stolen the idea stamped him as a fraud. His practice was ruined. The rest of his short life was a misery for himself and for his family.

It was true that others before him had discovered the principle of producing unconsciousness deliberately by using chemicals.

Sir Humphrey Davy had used nitrous oxide — laughing gas—for this purpose. Another Briton — Henry Hickman, of Ludlow—had proved its value for operations by experiments on animals.

The American doctor, Crawford Long, had actually used ether to amputate a boy's finger painlessly. But he made no effort to get his ideas adopted.

It was Morton who first saw the tremendous implications of anaesthesia.

It was Morton who devised the first instrument to administer ether to human patients.

And it was Morton who suffered.

For during the 16 years it took the U.S. Congress to decide which of half a dozen candidates should get the 100,000 dollar reward they wanted to give the discoverer of anaesthesia, Morton died after suffering every privation and persecution.

What is the full measure of the debt we owe to Morton?

He made major operations experiences that those of us with just average courage can take in our stride.

Morton's ether is still the standby for general surgery. But for specialized purposes there is a whole new range of painkillers. Many of them are synthetic, including the analgesics which give the results of anaesthesia without making the patient completely unconscious.

The search still goes on for more efficient and safer anaesthetics. The conquest of pain is by no means complete yet.

But whatever new and more wonderful measures of relief are discovered will derive originally from William Morton, who now takes his place officially among the immortals.

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## SPORTING LIFE

# Conversation Piece: Winkleman of Cleveland Travels Abroad

By KIMBALL McILROY

*The rules and regulations mentioned below are valid on the day of writing only, and are peculiarly subject to change without notice. Mr. Winkleman, however, is long since past caring.*

NOW, just how did you happen to decide to spend the week-end in Toronto, Mr. Winkleman?

Why, I simply couldn't resist your wonderful ads. "Ontario, the Tourist's Paradise." Sounded so inviting. I had to come and sample it for myself.

That's fine, Mr. Winkleman. Of course, you may find Toronto a little different from Cleveland.

I don't think I will. They're about the same size, you know, have roughly the same climate, unfortunately. If anything, your city seems just a little cleaner and better kept.

Cleaner? Well, yes, I suppose it is, though I'm not sure we're talking about the same thing. Fan tan is vigorously prosecuted.

And your policemen are so polite and efficient.

Hm. It's nice to know you haven't been reading our papers, Mr. Winkleman. Now, what would you like to do first? A movie?

Oh, not today. We can always go to a movie tomorrow. Today I think I'd rather . . .

But tomorrow's Sunday, Mr. Winkleman.

I know it is. We use the same calendar as you do. But what's that got to do with it?

You can't go to a movie on Sunday.

Why not?

I'm not quite sure. I guess the Bible says something against it.

NONSENSE. They didn't have motion pictures in Biblical days. Anyway, we use the same Bible in Cleveland, and *we* go to movies on Sunday. After church.

I know, but here it's different. I think the objection is to making people work on Sunday.

Do the operators object?

Well, no. Nor do the owners, I believe. It's other people. I'm not quite sure who, now that you mention it.

Well, I don't want to go to a movie. How about a drink?

Fine, Mr. Winkleman. We'll just walk right over to the liquor store and you can buy a bottle. I've already used mine.

I don't want a bottle. I just want a drink. What do you think I am: a rum-pot?

You can't buy a single drink, Mr. Winkleman. Not yet, anyway. You've got to buy a bottle.

Say, who's behind this, anyway? The liquor interests?

No, the prohibitionists. But we can just step downstairs to the beverage room and . . .

To the what?

The beverage room.

What's that?

It's a place where they sell beer.

By the bottle?

No, by the glass.

Now wait a minute. What kind of double-talk is this? You mean to say that I can buy a bottle of liquor, but not a glass, and I can buy a glass of beer, but not a bottle?

No. You can buy a bottle of beer, if you want. A whole case every month, in fact. At the beer store.

But I can't buy a drink. Not even in your, er, beverage rooms.

That's right.

Why?

LET'S not bicker, Mr. Winkleman. Let's just step downstairs and have a beer in the gents' room.

*Where?*

The gents' beverage room, Mr. Winkleman.

Oh, I see. Well, now, that *is* sensible, a room where men can drink in peace and quiet, or lift their voices in song, without being bothered by a bunch of women.

No song, Mr. Winkleman. That's immoral. I don't think you have quite the right reason, either. It's not to give drinking men a haven; it's to discourage prostitution.

How?

Well . . .

Does it?

Well . . .

In Cleveland, we stop segregating the sexes in the second year of grade school. Figure people are old enough by then.

Hm. Well, let's hurry before the beer's off, Mr. Winkleman.

What's your hurry? We've got all day.

No, we haven't. This is Saturday and the beverage rooms aren't open Saturday nights.

They're *not?* But in Cleveland that's our big night. It's the only night some people can get out.

I know, but here it seems that they run out of beer by about two in the afternoon.

Every day?

No, just Saturday.

Run out? Is beer in short supply?

Apparently it is. Shall we go downstairs?

THERE doesn't seem to be any alternative. By the way, something else has been bothering me. You said a little while ago that you'd already used your bottle. You mean you can only buy one at a time?

One a month, at the moment.

I see. Liquor's in short supply, too, I presume.

Well, no, apparently it's not. It's the bottle shortage.

Bottle shortage! But you said you could buy a *case* of beer if you wanted and that's twenty-four bottles.

I know.

Listen, this *is* double-talk. You can't fool me. Beer's in short supply but liquor isn't, so you can buy beer by the case or by the glass but you can only buy one bottle of liquor a month. Glass is in short supply, but you can buy twenty-four bottles of beer and only one of liquor. I think I've changed my mind about going downstairs.

Now, Mr. Winkleman . . .

I think you're all crazy.

Now, Mr. Winkleman. They'll solve the bottle problem when the bars come in. There aren't going to be any in sight.

Bars?

No, bottles.

Ah, yes. The bottle shortage, I presume.

No, it's to keep the bars from looking like bars.

Oh.

What you can't see, you don't want.

Oh.

We're honest up here. No bartender is going to try to cheat a little, palm off different stuff from what's ordered.

Oh.

It'll cut down drinking.

Oh.

Now, shall we go downstairs, Mr. Winkleman?

No. I'm going right back up and pack my bags and get out of here before I lose my mind. I'm going back to Cleveland.

But, Mr. Winkleman ..

Don't try to talk me out of it. My mind's made up.

I wasn't going to try, Mr. Winkleman. I was just going to say that it's a pity you're leaving so soon. You haven't heard anything yet.

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## THE BOOKSHELF

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# The Agile and Amiable Favorite of the Elizabethan Court

SIR CHRISTOPHER HATTON, by Eric St. John Brooks. (Clarke, Irwin, $4.50.)

SADLY, Sir Andrew Aguecheek admitted that he could cut a caper. That is to say, he could vary the five paces of the galliard by cracking his heels together—like a cowboy. It must have been quite a dance, this galliard, which was most popular at the revels of the Middle and Inner Temple and at the Court parties of Queen Elizabeth.

A young blade, named Christopher Hatton, danced it so well that the Queen took a fancy to him, and on acquaintance must have discovered that he had brains as well as nimble legs. It is true that he hadn't exercised them too much in his early youth, since he had been sent down from Oxford without a degree and that his reading of law in the Inner Temple had been a fragmentary business interrupted by plays and other frivolities.

But the Queen had a clear eye for merit, however concealed. She held on to Burghley and Walsingham, even when almost maddening them by her contradictory ways. So she probably discerned a foundation of common sense in the showy, but foxy Christopher. His progress began with Gentleman Pensioner of the Court, and continued as Captain of the Queen's Guard, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, Vice-Chamberlain, High Steward of the University of Cambridge, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, Knight of the Garter, Privy Councillor and finally Lord High Chancellor of England. And still he died in debt, though not in disgrace.

Most historians have dismissed him as a mere "favorite," of the same kidney as Leicester and Essex, but the author of this book has a different opinion. A man engaged in historical research must of necessity be "a snapper-up of ill-considered trifles." Mr. Brooks has gathered them in a hundred fields, has arranged them, glued them together and made an interesting picture of the man and his age.

For it is admitted that a surge of energy, however engendered, marked the England of the Elizabethan era and that the time will always be fascinating. Marlowe and Jonson, Spenser, Shakespeare and Bacon glorified letters. Burghley and Wal-

singham were consummate statesmen. Coke, as lawyer and judge was notable. Drake, Effingham and Raleigh adorned the seas and the clergy were compiling the Book of Common Prayer.

So a man who danced into eminence and remembrance is worthy of attention.

## Melodious Verse

MERRY-GO-ROUND, by Marjorie Freeman Campbell. (Ryerson chap-book, 75c.)

THE "chaser" of women who loves and walks away is a social freak. Such persons exist, but usually as poseurs of a languid stratum of society, bored by having more money than brains. And that goes for the whole set, from Don Juan down. For that reason the lead-poem in this chap-book is less than compelling. It is a monologue in free verse, admirably turned as verse, but unreal; the tale of a puppet-character. Eight lyrics cunningly fashioned and musical also appear in the chap-book and these give it unquestionable merit.

## Giving Artists a Leg Up

THE VISUAL ARTS, a Survey by the British Arts Enquiry. (Oxford, $3.25.)

HOW far should the State go in stimulating the practice and appreciation of the Fine Arts? The question is a perennial, and for the first time, in England at any rate, an answer has been sought. For the arts are at once the cause and the effect of civilization.

A private committee organized and financed by the trustees of Dartington Hall and assured of Government interest and sympathy, undertook in 1941 to make a full enquiry into the state of painting, sculpture, architecture, music, drama and the factual film in Great Britain. Subordinate committees fully representative of the professions were set up; their reports to be studied and cleared by the central committee.

The first of these reports is here presented. Two of the recommendations, the establishment of a Design Council and an Arts Council, were adopted by the Government before the Report was concluded. Others are under consideration by the Ministry of Education.

The general scope of the recommendations is summarized in the following sentences: "Government patronage of living art in all its forms should be continued and extended. . . Private patronage should be encouraged. . . The Government should either commission artists to decorate public buildings or introduce legislation on the lines of that in Sweden where a percentage of the total building cost of public buildings is required to be spent on their decoration by artists. . . Assistance should be especially directed to tide promising young painters and sculptors over the difficult years between leaving College and establishing themselves. . . It is useless to consider a larger place for art in the life of the nation without first securing the livelihood of the artist."

We heartily commend this Report as one for study by the artists and the various public authorities in Canada, Federal, Provincial and Municipal.

## Let's Pretend

DRAMA IS FUN, by Ralph James Morris. (Ryerson, $1.35.)

FOR schools, community clubs or youth centres here is a book of uncommon value. It gives the rudiments of acting and play production as developed by the author after fifteen years' experience of drama-teaching in Saskatchewan high-schools. Perhaps this will help abate the clumsiness of much amateur theatre.

## Nova Scotia at Sea

PRIDE'S FANCY, a novel, by Thomas Raddall. (McClelland & Stewart, $2.75.)

WHEN the Revolution came to St. Domingo and the blacks rose in fury against the white planters a Nova Scotia brig, the *Sally*, escaped as by the skin of her after-rail. The mate, greatly daring, brought her by night through reef-strewn channels to the open sea, since the Captain was dying from yellow fever. A French planter and his little daughter were on board, but there was no cargo. The rioters had seen to that. So the mate brought the vessel home to her owner, Mr. Pride of Gosford and got precious little thanks for it.

But when the war rose to a peak and there was money to be made a-privateering the sometime mate becomes a captain, foster-son-and-heir of the hard-bitten owner and goes adventuring. How he fares to the peak of his fortunes when he prefers the girl he loves to the one the old man has picked out for him, and so kisses the money farewell, makes one rousing sea-tale which Mr. Raddall tells with gusto and continuing charm.

## The Thinker

SPINOZA, The Life of a Spiritual Hero, by Rudolf Kayser. (McLeod, $4.75.)

THE man who ground lenses for a living while seeking by logical reason to solve the mystery of human life is remembered in all lands as one who dared all things and suffered much for freedom of thought. This is the story of the man rather than of his philosophical concepts written in the spirit of pity and indignation, the one for the individual and his Jewish race, the other for Inquisitionists, and Churchmen, whether Christian or Jewish, who hunted heretics with sadistic energy. It is well done, and holds the interest of any serious reader. There is an appreciative Introduction by Professor Albert Einstein who finds a strange parallel between conditions of today and those of three hundred years ago.

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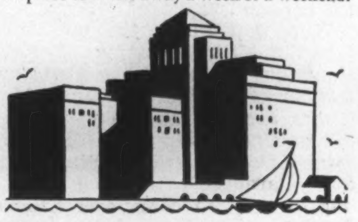

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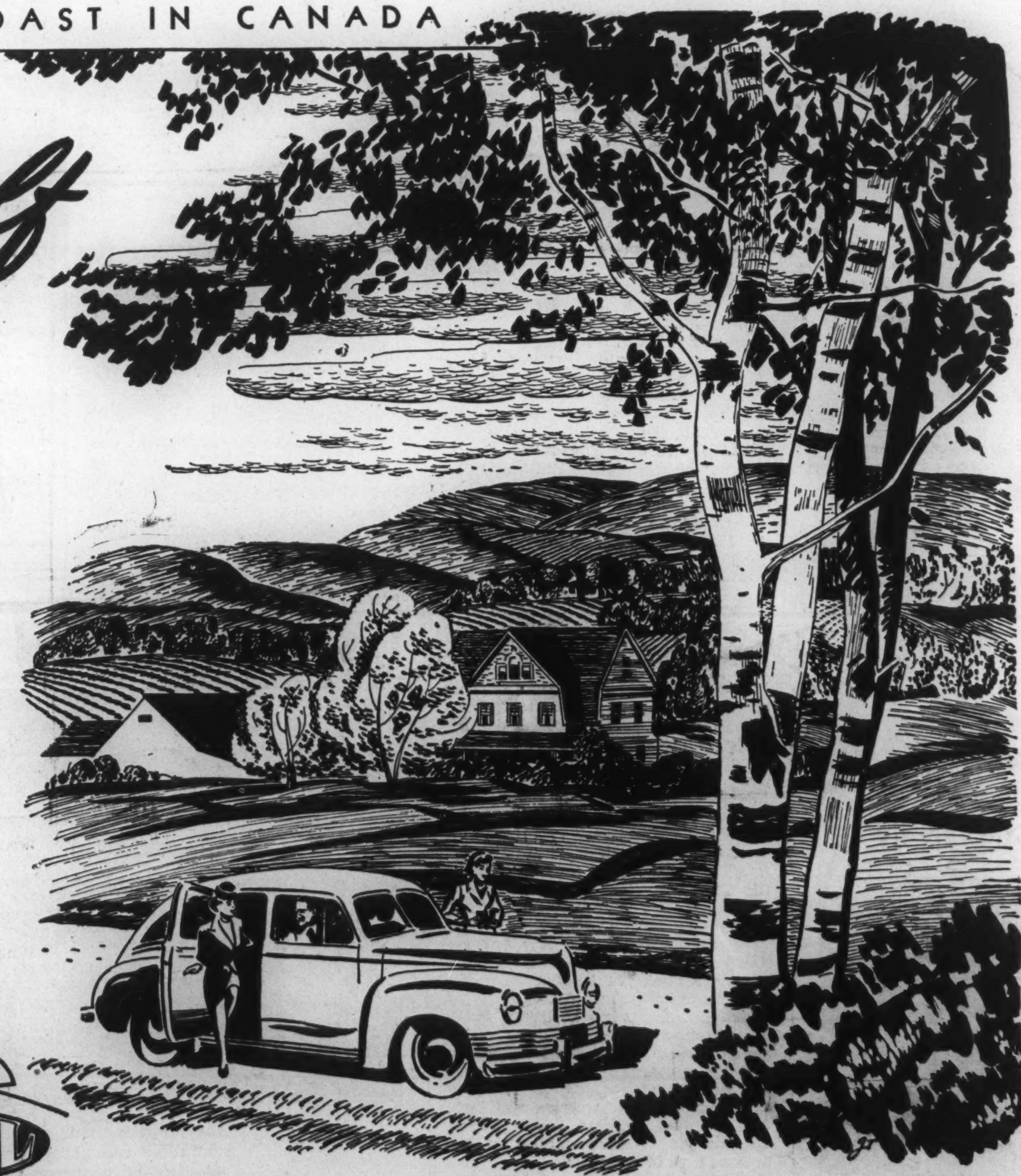
*This message is the ninth of a series supporting the efforts of our Government's Travel Bureau and Provincial Tourist Associations. Offered in the public service by . . .*



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## THE BOOKSHELF

# Cavalcade of Canadian Letters A Survey Over 25 Years

By CHARLES CLAY

SPIN back the years to 1921. That was when Canada counted her 8,787,949 noses and watched the opening of the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armaments.

Who remembers the outstanding books published that year? Arthur Heming's *Drama of the Forest* was labelled the most striking; H. A. Cody's *Jess of the Rebel Trail* was the most exciting; J. G. Sime's *Our Little Life* the most artistic. Twenty-five years ago!

What really has happened to Canadian Literature and the creators of Canadian Literature during the past 25 years?

1922: Gordon Hill Graham won the $2,500 Musson novel prize with *The Bond Triumphant;* Basil King's *Conquest of Fear* was eighth among the ten best-selling non-fiction books in the United States; 7,000 copies of Nellie McClung's *Black Creek Stopping House* made a quick sale; *Neighbors* by Robert J. C. Stead was already touching the 18,000 mark.

1923: Watson Kirkconnell published *International Aspects of Unemployment;* the Government amended the Copyright Act to the detriment of Canadian authors but announced it would sponsor a display of Canadian books at the 1924 British Empire Exhibition; best novel was Ralph Connor's *Gaspards of Pine Croft.*

1924: R. G. MacBeth's *Policing the Plains* was being filmed by Hollywood and Arthur Stringer's *Power* was being serialized by *Saturday Evening Post*; two enterprising writers tried to found an organization called The Associated Readers of Canada, but it flopped; Nellie McClung's *Purple Springs* and Robert J. C. Stead's *Smoking Flax* were best-selling novels.

1925: 24-year-old Manitoba schoolteacher Martha Ostenso won the $13,500 Dodd, Mead novel prize with *The Passionate Flight* (later wisely renamed *Wild Geese*); *Caught,* by Basil King was being serialized in *Good Housekeeping*; everybody was reading Ralph Connor's novel, *Treading the Wine Press;* new novelist Frederick Philip Grove won attention with *Settlers of the Marsh.*

1926: The Canadian Authors' Association was unsuccessfully trying to encourage the Government to establish annual cash prizes for Literature; outstanding novels of the year were Robert J. C. Stead's *Grain* and Mazo de la Roche's *Delight.*

1927: a National Jubilee Poetry Contest resulted in a shower of medals on poets; the Intelligence Branch, Department of Interior, was supplying Canadian writers with free photographs of Canadian scenery to go with articles; Mazo de la Roche's novel *Jalna* won $10,000 offered by *Atlantic Monthly;* unfailing Ralph Connor published *The Friendly Hour,* and new novelist Louis Arthur Cunningham appeared on the scene with *Yvon Tremblay.*

1928: The Canadian Authors' Association proudly paid the expenses of an official observer to the Berne Copyright Convention in Rome; Charles Mair died; Margaret McWilliams published *Manitoba Milestones.*

### A Blast from Winnipeg

1929: T. B. Roberton of the Winnipeg *Free Press* created a formidable literary 'quake by an attack on Canadian Literature headed "Milk and Water School of Writing"; Ralph Connor and L. M. Montgomery, running neck and neck, each published their 15th novel; among the other 45 important books of the year were Morley Callaghan's *A Native Argosy,* Louis Arthur Cunningham's *This Thing Called Love,* Annie C. Dalton's *The Amber-Riders;* Bliss Carman and Isabel Ecclestone Mackay died.

1930: a California horticulturist named a dahlia "Jalna"; Gordon Hill Graham was writing his way around the world; books included Frederick Philip Grove's *It Needs to Be Said,* Blodwen Davies' *Saguenay;* E. J. Pratt's *The Roosevelt and the Antinoe.*

1931: Raymond Knister won the Graphic Publishers' $2,500 novel prize with *My Star Predominant;* a new poetic voice of much promise. Audrey Alexandra Brown, reached the public with *A Dryad of Nanaimo;* perennial Ralph Connor returned with a novel about *The Rock and the River,* and perennial-to-be Mazo de la Roche with *Finch's Fortune.*

1932: the Banff School of Fine Arts was founded; the Graphic Publishers failed; Raymond Knister drowned in mysterious circumstances; short-story writer Leslie Gordon Barnard underlined his success by publishing a volume of his work, *One Generation Away;* Sir Gilbert Parker died.

1933: although World War I was 15-year-old history, William Guy Carr published *Hell's Angels of the Deep,* a story of submarines in the North Sea; A. W. Crawford, Archibald MacMechan, Janey Canuck died.

### Legion of Poets

1934: L. M. Montgomery's *Anne of Green Gables* was screened; Frank Packard was gathering story material in the Orient; 5,200 hopeful poets entered various poetry contests; prolific Stephen Leacock published three books; significant novels were Ralph Connor's *Torches Through the Bush,* Martha Ostenso's *The White Reef,* Morley Callaghan's *Such Is My Beloved;* R. G. MacBeth died.

1935: the University of Toronto inaugurated its invaluable annual "Letters in Canada"; *Jalna* was filmed; the *Canadian Poetry Magazine* was founded; Morley Callaghan further peeved the puritans with his novel, *They Shall Inherit the Earth;* new writers like John deN. Kennedy, William Strange, W. G. Hardy, Allen Roy Evans rose as a challenge to Ralph Connor, Alan Sullivan, Mazo de la Roche, Frederick Niven.

1936: Mazo de la Roche's *White Oaks* was commanding attention on the London stage; Madge Macbeth was touring South America and Duncan Campbell Scott was visiting Scandinavia; the exploitation of books by talking machines and broadcasting was being taken seriously by authors; the Governor-General's Annual Literary Awards sponsored by The Canadian Authors' Association were announced.

1937: first Governor - General's Awards winners were Bertram Brooker and T. B. Roberton; five of the 19 plays in the Dominion Drama Festival were written by Canadians; new novelist Philip Child came on the scene with *God's Sparrows* in hand; Stephen Leacock hilariously reported his *Discovery of the West;* Ralph Connor died.

1938: Duncan Campbell Scott toured Italy and Nellie McClung visited Switzerland. New novelists were Gwethalyn Graham, Angus Mowat, Irene Baird.

1939: an Irish play by G. Joy Tranter was being produced in Pasadena, Calif.; among the 56 books published, Irene Baird's *Waste Heritage,* and Franklin D. McDowell's *The Champlain Road* won limelight.

1940: with imports cut off from France, Quebec faced a book famine, and made arrangements to publish French books under special Government licence; E. J. Pratt increased his literary stature with *Brébeuf and His Brethren;* major novel was Frederick Niven's *Mine Inheritance;* new novelist was Wilfrid Eggleston with *The High Plains.*

1941: Madge Macbeth was awarded Yugoslav Order of Saint Sava; critics were heralding first novelists Hugh MacLennan for *Barometer Rising* and Sinclair Ross for *As For Me and My House;* Emily Carr bustled into the literary picture with *Klee Wyck.*

1942: new novelist Grace Campbell saw a book-hungry public snap up 50,000 copies of *Thorn-Apple Tree;* new novelist Herbert Sallans won the Ryerson Press Fiction Award and Australia ordered 6,000 copies of his *Little Man;* Thomas Raddall, Earle Birney, Bruce Hutchison, Edgar McInnes moved into the literary spotlight; L. M. Montgomery died.

### Reconstruction Plan

1943: representatives of 16 national arts societies formed the Arts Reconstruction Committee and told the Government some solid truths about Canada's postwar cultural necessities; Arthur Stringer's 38th novel appeared; Maida Parlow French's first novel appeared; sales of Frederick B. Watt's narrative poem of the sea, *Who Dare to Live,* began running into the five figures; Sir Charles G. D. Roberts died in his 84th year.

1944: the Arts Reconstruction Committee decided to continue as a permanent Canadian Arts Council; E. J. Pratt crowned 21 years of creative work with his important *Collected Poems;* Gwethalyn Graham fulfilled earlier promises with *Earth and High Heaven;* Alan Sullivan, Bruce Hutchison, Mazo de la Roche, Angus Mowat, Grace Campbell, Emily Carr, Phil Godsell, Dorothy Livesay, Dorothy Duncan all returned with new books; Stephen Leacock, Frederick Niven, died.

1945: Canadian books exported in this year were valued at $1,027,700; Hugh MacLennan's *Two Solitudes* established a record sale and quickly increased the literary importance of its creator; among the new authors of the year were Violet King, John Macdonald, C. H. MacGillivray, Grace Tompkinson, W. H. Pugsley, Evelyn Richardson, Kerry Wood; but they did not seriously threaten the established authors — such as Dorothy Dumbrille, Philip Child, Will R. Bird, Leslie Gordon Barnard, Thomas H. Raddall, G. Joy Tranter, E. J. Pratt, Earle Birney, Anne Marriott, F. R. Scott, Edgar McInnes, Phil H. Moore, L. J. Burpee, Lorne Pierce, Nellie McClung; Emily Carr died, leaving a unique literary estate.

1946: Canada counts four million more ordinary noses, and a great many more literary noses, than in 1921; despite shortages of paper and binding materials and labor, books by established and by new authors continue to pour in great spate from the press; between 1921 and 1946 a distinctive Canadian spirit finally emerged and Canadian writers have learned how to express themselves in harmony with it; in 25 years Canadian Literature has not only achieved maturity but has also won an honored place among the Literatures of the world.

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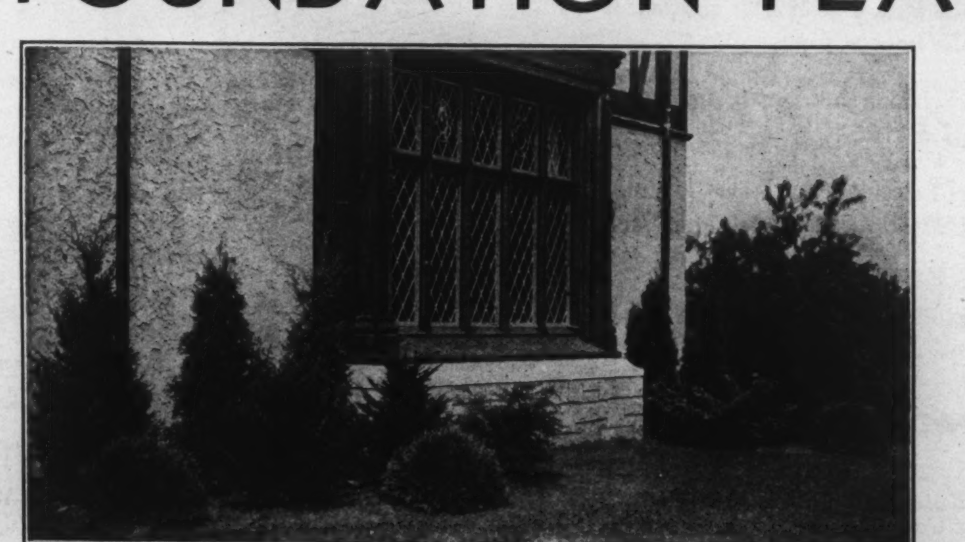

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## RECORD REVIEW

# Ormandy Recording Is More Proof that Gounod Misjudged Franck

By JOHN L. WATSON

*"Incompetence reduced to dogmatic lengths," snorted the Great Composer, drawing his simpering retinue closer about him.*

*"Whatever else it may be," echoed the Professor of Music, "it is most certainly not a symphony! My dear fellow, did you ever hear of a composer using an English horn in a Symphony? Preposterous!"*

THE scene was the Paris Conservatoire in the year 1889, the Great Composer was Charles Gounod and the luckless symphony was the César Franck D minor which was destined to be, half a century later, quite as well known and every bit as well loved as any other work in the symphonic repertoire. Which just goes to show that none of us — not even Great Composers and Professors of Music—can be too cautious about the opinions we publish for posterity.

César Franck, the son of Belgian and German parents, was born in Liège in 1822. A quiet, gentlemanly and, from all accounts, extremely likeable young man for a musician, he incurred the wrath of his pious family and, in consequence, very nearly blasted his musical career by marrying an actress—a fact which, when it reaches the ears of the Hollywood moguls, will undoubtedly result in a bang-up musico-biographical film, starring either Paul Muni or Don Ameche.

Fortunately, Franck was able to secure the post of organist at Sainte Clothilde, a church which then boasted a fashionable and discriminating congregation. But during his lifetime his small repertory of compositions was never accorded the recognition it merited from a public nurtured on the more robust diet of Gounod, Liszt and Wagner.

Franck's only symphony, the D minor, is of course too well known to every Prom-goer to need description. A friend of ours once told us that he was very fond of the symphony but he could never manage to distinguish one movement from another; an excellent criticism since this is perhaps the perfect example of the cyclic symphony in which a single, constantly recurring idea dominates the whole pattern (in this case the three-note figure, D-C sharp-F). It contains only three movements, probably because, as every student of symbolism knows, Three can be comprehended as a single entity, whereas Four cannot. There may be, therefore, some justification for the purist in suggesting that the D minor ought really to be called a symphonic poem and not a symphony—as if it mattered.

Columbia's new recording (D163) is by Ormandy and the Philadelphia Orchestra whose interpretation has always been considered fairly authoritative. The recording is generally excellent though not always just as sharp as it should be.

### Ibert's "Escales"

It seems a far cry from the exquisite poignancy of César Franck to the salty humor of Jacques Ibert yet they both have their place in the sinuous stream of French musical culture. Ibert was born in 1890, the year of Franck's death, and the influence of the little organist of Sainte Clothilde and of his most celebrated pupil, Vincent d'Indy, is apparent in the work of the contemporary Frenchman. Among Ibert's most engaging utterances is the delightful little fantasy entitled "Escales" (Ports of Call) which has recently been recorded by Columbia with the New York Philharmonic, under Rodzinski (J90).

"Ports of Call" takes us on a brief and merry Cook's tour of the Mediterranean, with stops at Palermo, Tunis and Valencia. In Palermo, a quiet, languorous theme by flute and trumpet suggests the slow surge of waves and the gentle motion of the ship; Tunis is depicted by a wistful, pseudo-oriental melody played on the oboe; Valencia, of course, is a Spanish dance, joyous and colorful though, like so much of Ravel's Spanish music, often more Gallic than Iberian. Brilliant polychromatic music played with tremendous éclat and competently recorded.

One of the most tragic features of the Classical period of music was the contempt in which so many of the great Classical composers were held by their aristocratic patrons and the servility with which men of genius had to conduct themselves in order to retain the royal favor. We know that in the servants' hall at Salzburg Mozart's place at table was considerably lower than that of the head cook; and we know all about Handel's Olympian stature in our eyes, we often think of Bach as an exception to the rule, but could anything be more shockingly revealing than the almost Oriental deference the Master was obliged to display in his letter to the Margrave of Brandenburg upon the completion of his six concerti for orchestra!

"Monseigneur," he wrote, "two years ago, when I had the honor of playing before your Royal Highness, I experienced your condescending interest in the insignificant talents with which heaven has gifted me. . . I take the liberty to present my humble duty to your Royal Highness in these Concerti for various instruments, begging your Highness not to judge them by the standards of your own refined and delicate taste, but to seek in them rather the expression of my profound respect and very humble obedience. . .

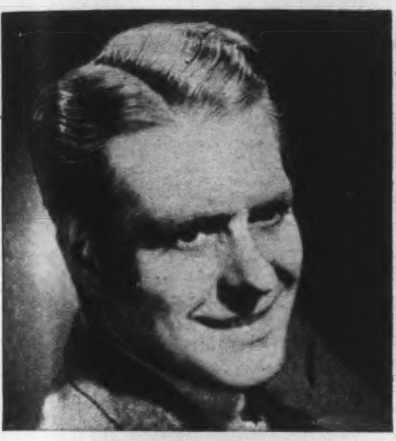
"With the utmost fervor, Monseigneur, I subscribe myself, your Royal Highness' most humble and most obedient servant,

Jean Sebastien Bach."

The "Brandenburg Concertos" are among the greatest of Bach's secular works, composed during a period when the munificence of one of his less condenscending patrons allowed him freedom from his regular duties as a church organist. The word "Concerto", whose use in this sense has often tended to confuse the layman, signifies a composition in which a small group of instrumentalists performs the principal roles against a background provided by a larger orchestra.

Concertos Nos. 3 and 4 in G major have just been recorded by Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony (Victor DM1050). No. 3 is scored for strings alone and lacks the traditional slow movement. It has become the custom among conductors to insert a "filler" between the two allegro movements, for the sake of dramatic unity. Dr. Koussevitzky has selected the lovely sinfonia from "Christ lag in Todesbanden" ("Christ Lay in the Bonds of Death"), which seems entirely appropriate. No. 4 is scored for the unusual combination of violin and flutes against strings. Both concertos are examples of Bach's absolute mastery of contrapuntal technique.

Dr. Koussevitzky's approach to the music is an intelligent blend of reverence and rollicking good humor, which is just as it should be. His attack is vigorous and incisive and his phrasing well-nigh perfect.

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## MUSICAL EVENTS

# Sensational Polish Soloist May Be World's Ace Woman Pianist

By JOHN H. YOCOM

THROUGH blitzes, buzz-bombs and boring between-times Dame Myra Hess stuck to her schedule of noon-hour piano recitals at London's National Art Gallery. Tired Londoners and Allied servicemen would drop in for a 45-minute session of Bach or Beethoven, often at times when other entertainment spots had packed up.

Last week a large audience at the Toronto Symphony Orchestra's first subscription concert heard a woman who some day may be successor to Myra Hess as the world's top pianist on the distaff side. Maryla Jonas, 35-year-old Polish refugee, played Beethoven's Concerto No. 1 in C major with insight, enthusiasm and flame-like brilliance. The orchestra and conductor, Sir Ernest MacMillan, responded to a man, seizing the spirit of the interpretation and regulating the minutest detail with exactitude. During the performance the audience kept pin-drop silence, then cried for three encores from this plumpish newcomer with blonde, up-swept curls.

Perhaps for other reasons than playing ability Jonas might appropriately be the successor of Hess. Both came along the path of war and over some of its hottest stretches. Happily married to a Polish criminologist and ready to reap the harvest of a prodigious career—debut with the Warsaw Philharmonic at nine, praise and lessons from Paderewski himself, Maryla was in Warsaw when it fell. For refusing to play for the Nazis she was jailed. Over half a year later she was let out. She walked most of the 325 miles from Warsaw to Berlin. The Brazilian embassy smuggled her to Rio where a married sister lived. For seven months, sick and heartbroken in a sanatorium, she didn't touch a piano.

One day pianist Artur Rubinstein tricked her into striking some chords as he pretended to test the acoustics of Rio's empty opera house. Three years of concerts in Latin America followed.

Only a few listeners and one critic were at the Carnegie Hall recital last February. But what the *Herald Tribune's* Jerome Bohm said did the trick: "Entirely unheralded, the finest woman pianist since Teresa Carreno!" *At her second recital a month later Olin Downes of the *Times* seconded Bohm: "She has few equals as an interpreter among the leading pianists of today."

The Toronto audience heard jewel-like pianissimo passages of the rarest delicacy, played against, one couldn't forget, a velvet background of inspired orchestral accompaniment. The brilliant themes of the first movement, the expressive and wistful piano melodies in the second, the lively finale—in fact, every phrase and every solo cadenza of the Beethoven concerto—were evidence of a genius in execution approaching the genius in composition.

Perhaps Paderewski's advice at Maryla's audition when she was 18 had a part in moulding the consummate ability demonstrated last week. Said he: "You see that street down there? It looks sordid, doesn't it? Well, there is life. Find it out for yourself. You'll be a better pianist."

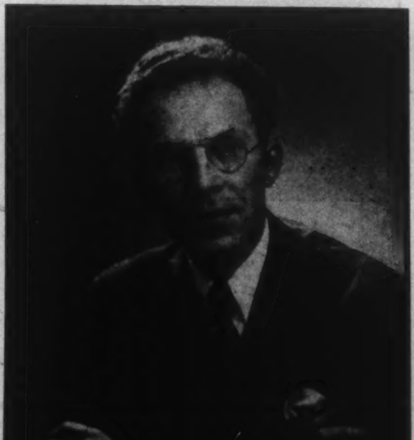
The next night 43-year-old Chilean-born pianist Claudio Arrau, playing in Massey Hall to a smaller audience than that of the night before, worked a similar magic upon the listeners. Suave, distinguished-looking Arrau interpreted the Bach-Liszt Variations with the same texture of prodigious technique—dynamics, scale passages, crashing chords, etc.—woven with high emotion that has made men like Horowitz and Schnabel great. A scherzo-delicacy and remarkable deftness in handling melody marked Mendelssohn's "Rondo Capriccioso". The details he exploited in the modern group— Fauré, Albeniz and Poulenc—were mainly technical, but the lyricism, if not always sugary, was there.

Arrau has a huge repertoire: all Bach' piano works, all Mozart's solo pieces and 21 concertos, all Beethoven's sonatas and 5 concertos, all Schubert's sonatas, almost all Schumann and Debussy, etc., etc.

The Toronto audience was disappointing in size, but last June, on Arrau's fourteenth South American tour, 25,000 Buenos Aires citizens jammed a city stadium for a concert attendance record. In South American cities Arrau's dressing rooms are filled with flowers from women admirers; in Toronto last week the Chilean piano-sensation got his bouquets in the critics' reports.

Alexander Kipnis, Met bass-baritone since 1940, can give Ezio Pinza a run for his money as successor to Chaliapin. In the first concert of the Eaton Auditorium Concert Series he sang German lieder, arias and old English songs with a broad, cello-like sonority of tone, eloquence of feeling, and traditional operatic style. The huskiness of a slight cold took away some of the tone richness, produced the odd off-key note, but failed to touch the overall majesty in his singing. Best things were Lortzing's sardonic "5,000 Thaler", the Wahn Monologue from "Die Meistersinger," the Schubert lieder and the stirring "Erl-King". Excessively *drammatico* were the otherwise appealingly sung "Mistress Mine" by Quilter and "Dog Star" by Purcell.

* Venezuelan pianist who died in 1917 but who, some say, has never been equalled.



Gordon Hallett, talented Canadian pianist, who recently returned from study in New York, in a recital at the Eaton Auditorium, November 1.

## THE THEATRE

# A Lucid, Vigorous, Lovable Hamlet

By LUCY VAN GOGH

AN ACTOR producing "Hamlet," with himself in the title role, who can throw out the graveyard scene in order to gain time for those episodes relating to England and Norway which are so essential to the plot yet so unimportant to Hamlet's character, is obviously a person of great self-control and considerable modesty. Mr. Maurice Evans is that actor, and the Hamlet that he gives us is a much more vigorous individual than most of his predecessors of the last half-century. Indeed there were several minutes during which one felt reasonably sure that this Hamlet would have murdered King Claudius in the first act if left to his own devices. He was extremely sane, very practical, and not nearly so bewildered as he made himself out to be.

Allowing for this accentuation, it is an extremely fine performance. It does not set the blood tingling at "to be or not to be" as a Forbes Robertson could, and in the death scene the best things, curiously enough, were the active bits, the stabbing of the King and the wresting of the poison from Horatio, not the "Absent thee from felicity" and "The rest is silence" — which latter in our opinion Mr. Evans made much too choking. Yet if his utterance fell short of the great peaks of poetry, it was never wrong or ill contrived, and it did, along with the unusually large amount of the explanatory text that was left in, make the action extremely lucid and consistent, and the character a very noble one. We have paid a high price in the past for letting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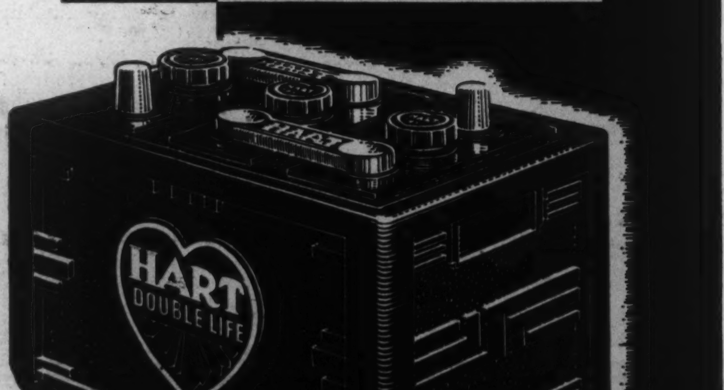

poetic actors leave out all the prose of "Hamlet" to get the poetry into two hours and a half.

The modern costuming ceases to make any difference — and largely ceases to be modern costuming—after the first twenty minutes, except that the men's faces, made up as for a contemporary play, are singularly lacking in grandeur. The staging is clever, and allows of continuous action except for a single interval. The cast includes one other front-rank actor, Miles Malleson, in a really brilliant Polonius, and an Ophelia in Pamela Conroy who is most dexterous in the mad scene. Henry Edwards as the King does an adequate job except in the soliloquy, which is one of the greatest self-revelations in all English drama, and should be played as so much thinking aloud, whereas Mr. Edwards played it as if the King were still performing before half-a-score of courtiers.

The Evans treatment has the curious effect of shifting all the values from the passages which the ultra-poetic actors illuminate to passages which have always been too vigorous for them. The scene with the mother, in which Hamlet is perfectly sure of his ground, is the highest point of this presentation. The duel is excellent. The ghost scene and the soliloquy are less successful, and the graveyard is out altogether. The theory that this was all designed for the special benefit of an audience of soldiers during the war is all right, but we suspect it was also designed to suit the tastes and skills of Mr. Evans. Anyhow it does, and it makes a magnificent show.

## THE FILM PARADE

# The Notorious Gentleman, the Wicked Lady, and Censorship

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

MORAL strictures have a tendency to produce aberrations, almost as queer as the monsters that used to be contrived in the Middle Ages by forcing children to grow up in jugs and bottles. In the movies especially, everything is distorted by the constant and sometimes quite irrational pressure of taboos. Sexual morality is so strictly straight-jacketted that what emerges on the screen frequently bears no relationship whatever to actual human behavior. On the other hand, murder, violence and rascality in general are allowed to flourish, but only on the rigid condition that they are capital offences, punishable by death in the final sequence.

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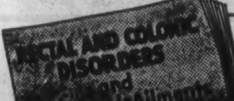

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## MUSICAL EVENTS

# Sensational Polish Soloist May Be World's Ace Woman Pianist

By JOHN H. YOCOM

THROUGH blitzes, buzz-bombs and boring between-times Dame Myra Hess stuck to her schedule of noon-hour piano recitals at London's National Art Gallery. Tired Londoners and Allied servicemen would drop in for a 45-minute session of Bach or Beethoven, often at times when other entertainment spots had packed up.

Last week a large audience at the Toronto Symphony Orchestra's first subscription concert heard a woman who some day may be successor to Myra Hess as the world's top pianist on the distaff side. Maryla Jonas, 35-year-old Polish refugee, played Beethoven's Concerto No. 1 in C major with insight, enthusiasm and flame-like brilliance. The orchestra and conductor, Sir Ernest MacMillan, responded to a man, seizing the spirit of the interpretation and regulating the minutest detail with exactitude. During the performance the audience kept pin-drop silence, then cried for three encores from this plumpish newcomer with blonde, up-swept curls.

Perhaps for other reasons than playing ability Jonas might appropriately be the successor of Hess. Both came along the path of war and over some of its hottest stretches. Happily married to a Polish criminologist and ready to reap the harvest of a prodigious career—debut with the Warsaw Philharmonic at nine, praise and lessons from Paderewski himself, Maryla was in Warsaw when it fell. For refusing to play for the Nazis she was jailed. Over half a year later she was let out. She walked most of the 325 miles from Warsaw to Berlin. The Brazilian embassy smuggled her to Rio where a married sister lived. For seven months, sick and heart-broken in a sanatorium, she didn't touch a piano.

One day pianist Artur Rubinstein tricked her into striking some chords as he pretended to test the acoustics of Rio's empty opera house. Three years of concerts in Latin America followed.

Only a few listeners and one critic were at the Carnegie Hall recital last February. But what the *Herald Tribune's* Jerome Bohm said did the trick: "Entirely unheralded, the finest woman pianist since Teresa Carreno!" *At her second recital a month later Olin Downes of the *Times* seconded Bohm: "She has few equals as an interpreter among the leading pianists of today."

The Toronto audience heard jewel-like pianissimo passages of the rarest delicacy, played against, one couldn't forget, a velvet background of inspired orchestral accompaniment. The brilliant themes of the first movement, the expressive and wistful piano melodies in the second, the lively finale—in fact, every phrase and every solo cadenza of the Beethoven concerto—were evidence of a genius in execution approaching the genius in composition.

Perhaps Paderewski's advice at Maryla's audition when she was 18 had a part in moulding the consummate ability demonstrated last week. Said he: "You see that street down there? It looks sordid, doesn't it? Well, there is life. Find it out for yourself. You'll be a better pianist."

The next night 43-year-old Chilean-born pianist Claudio Arrau, playing in Massey Hall to a smaller audience than that of the night before, worked a similar magic upon the listeners. Suave, distinguished-looking Arrau interpreted the Bach-Liszt Variations with the same texture of prodigious technique—dynamics, scale passages, crashing chords, etc.—woven with high emotion that has made men like Horowitz and Schnabel great. A scherzo-delicacy and remarkable deftness in handling melody marked Mendelssohn's "Rondo Capriccioso". The details he exploited in the modern group— Fauré, Albeniz and Poulenc—were mainly technical, but the lyricism, if not always sugary, was there.

Arrau has a huge repertoire: all Bach' piano works, all Mozart's solo pieces and 21 concertos, all Beethoven's sonatas and 5 concertos, all Schubert's sonatas, almost all Schumann and Debussy, etc., etc.

The Toronto audience was disappointing in size, but last June, on Arrau's fourteenth South American tour, 25,000 Buenos Aires citizens jammed a city stadium for a concert attendance record. In South American cities Arrau's dressing rooms are filled with flowers from women admirers; in Toronto last week the Chilean piano-sensation got his bouquets in the critics' reports.

Alexander Kipnis, Met bass-baritone since 1940, can give Ezio Pinza a run for his money as successor to Chaliapin. In the first concert of the Eaton Auditorium Concert Series he sang German lieder, arias and old English songs with a broad, cello-like sonority of tone, eloquence of feeling, and traditional operatic style. The huskiness of a slight cold took away some of the tone richness, produced the odd off-key note, but failed to touch the over-all majesty in his singing. Best things were Lortzing's sardonic "5,000 Thaler", the Wahn Monologue from "Die Meistersinger," the Schubert lieder and the stirring "Erl-King". Excessively *drammatico* were the otherwise appealingly sung "Mistress Mine" by Quilter and "Dog Star" by Purcell.

* Venezuelan pianist who died in 1917 but who, some say, has never been equalled.

Gordon Hallett, talented Canadian pianist, who recently returned from study in New York, in a recital at the Eaton Auditorium, November 1.

## THE THEATRE

# A Lucid, Vigorous, Lovable Hamlet

By LUCY VAN GOGH

AN ACTOR producing "Hamlet," with himself in the title role, who can throw out the graveyard scene in order to gain time for those episodes relating to England and Norway which are so essential to the plot yet so unimportant to Hamlet's character, is obviously a person of great self-control and considerable modesty. Mr. Maurice Evans is that actor, and the Hamlet that he gives us is a much more vigorous individual than most of his predecessors of the last half-century. Indeed there were several minutes during which one felt reasonably sure that this Hamlet would have murdered King Claudius in the first act if left to his own devices. He was extremely sane, very practical, and not nearly so bewildered as he made himself out to be.

Allowing for this accentuation, it is an extremely fine performance. It does not set the blood tingling at "to be or not to be" as a Forbes Robertson could, and in the death scene the best things, curiously enough, were the active bits, the stabbing of the King and the wresting of the poison from Horatio, not the "Absent thee from felicity" and "The rest is silence" — which latter in our opinion Mr. Evans made much too choking. Yet if his utterance fell short of the great peaks of poetry, it was never wrong or ill contrived, and it did, along with the unusually large amount of the explanatory text that was left in, make the action extremely lucid and consistent, and the character a very noble one. We have paid a high price in the past for letting


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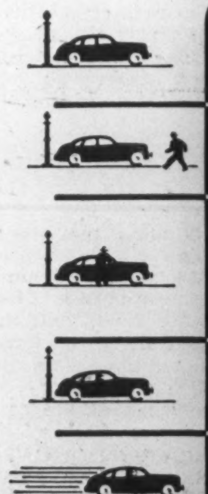

WITH A HART YOU START

poetic actors leave out all the prose of "Hamlet" to get the poetry into two hours and a half.

The modern costuming ceases to make any difference — and largely ceases to be modern costuming—after the first twenty minutes, except that the men's faces, made up as for a contemporary play, are singularly lacking in grandeur. The staging is clever, and allows of continuous action except for a single interval. The cast includes one other front-rank actor, Miles Malleson, in a really brilliant Polonius, and an Ophelia in Pamela Conroy who is most dexterous in the mad scene. Henry Edwards as the King does an adequate job except in the soliloquy, which is one of the greatest self-revelations in all English drama, and should be played as so much thinking aloud, whereas Mr. Edwards played it as if the King were still performing before half-a-score of courtiers.

The Evans treatment has the curious effect of shifting all the values from the passages which the ultra-poetic actors illuminate to passages which have always been too vigorous for them. The scene with the mother, in which Hamlet is perfectly sure of his ground, is the highest point of this presentation. The duel is excellent. The ghost scene and the soliloquy are less successful, and the graveyard is out altogether. The theory that this was all designed for the special benefit of an audience of soldiers during the war is all right, but we suspect it was also designed to suit the tastes and skills of Mr. Evans. Anyhow it does, and it makes a magnificent show.

## THE FILM PARADE

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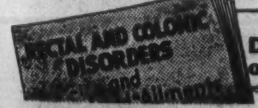

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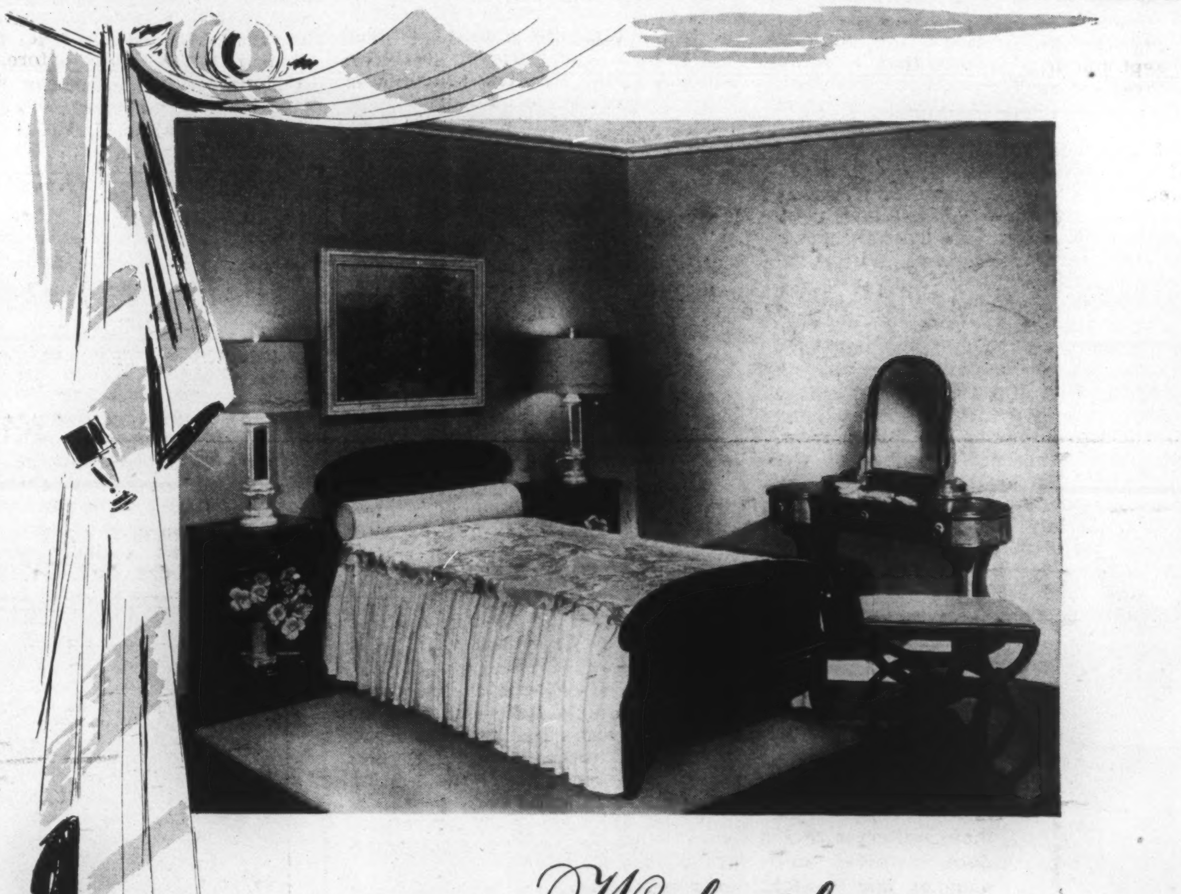
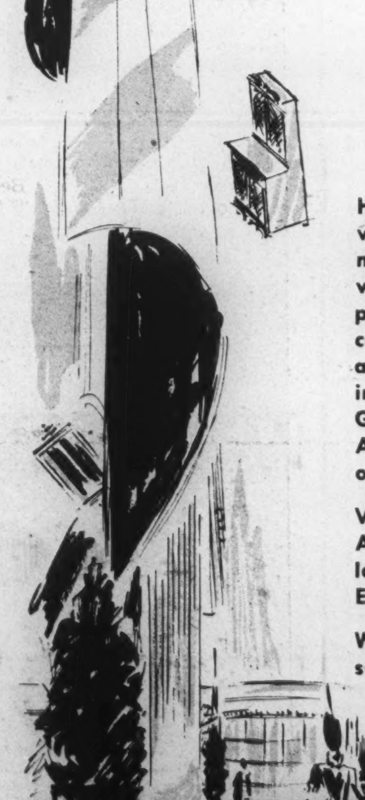
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High-styled furniture and color-rich fabrics, floor coverings, wallpapers and accessories . . . scaled to the proportions of modern homes. In the Traditional scheme, the main cabinet wood is mahogany, the furniture designs are from original pieces crafted by American cabinet makers of the early 19th century. Woven fabrics . . . rich damasks, matlasses and antique satins . . . are plain, printed, striped and flower-clustered, in clear, full colors of Laurel Green, Wedgwood Blue, Charcoal Grey, Gull Grey, Empire Gold, Chartreuse and Du Barry Rose. Any one of these colors is harmonious with any other color, or combination of colors, within the Ensemble.
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## WORLD OF WOMEN

# The "Old Girls" Bid Farewell to Havergal's Beloved "Miss Chips"

By RICA McLEAN FARQUHARSON

"*DEAR Havergal Old Girls:*

*After thirty-five years of devoted service to Havergal, Miss Dykes is retiring and returning to England.*

*The Old Girls' Association is holding a Farewell Party for her on Tuesday evening, November the Fifth at the School.*"

Reading that announcement in their mail, hundreds of women from coast to coast in Canada and hundreds more abroad must have had recreated for them a way of life and the enchantment of a gentle, little schoolmistress with exterior Victorian and mind restless and keen.

Younger graduates of Havergal Ladies' College, Toronto, too, feel that someone who understood just how to evolve a timetable to result in maximum of learning without complete sacrifice of joy of living has gone from their lives.

Miss Jessie Dykes received her B.A. in 1900 from the University of Manchester; in 1903 her M.A. University of Manchester. After teaching in the North of England she was on the staff of Cherwell Hall, Oxford, Women's College for training secondary school teachers. In 1912 Miss Ellen M. Knox, outstanding educationalist and principal of Havergal since its inception in 1894, was in England and, on recommendation of C. I. Dodd, principal of Cherwell, offered Miss Dykes a post at Havergal.

So the young English woman, with the expressive voice and gay little step, arrived at Havergal and, under Miss Knox as principal, became head of the boarding school on Jarvis street, in the building now occupied by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. In 1924, when Miss Knox passed away, Miss Marian Wood succeeded her. Miss Dykes then became vice-principal.

Came 1926 and opening of the new school on Avenue Road, Lawrence Park. It seemed far away. A bus carried mistresses back and forth but Miss Dykes moved to the new school. Thus a bond was forged in those starting days between boarders and their head in residence.

Answers to "why" they felt affection for Miss Dykes, given by old girls:

"The way she read poetry in front of the fire Sunday evenings."

"Because she was always fair."

"I liked to see her tramping through the woods in her big, loose coat, big boots, little tam on her head and her little dog, Judy, frisking at her heels."

"She seemed the soul of Victorian England when she was dressed for dinner."

In 1933 with the closing of the school on Jarvis Street the new Havergal College was born.

From the beginning Miss Dykes declares she found Canada "attractive" and had no difficulty "fitting in." She says there is little difference between Canadian and English schoolgirls. Many English schoolgirls discovered during their wartime stay in this country that they loved Canada and Canadians too.

### Cotswold Cottage

Miss Dykes has travelled many times over the Dominion finding girls she has taught everywhere. She expects to find them in England too. She will live in a cottage in the Cotswolds with her sister, Miss Millicent Dykes, also a former Havergal mistress. They expect to join the Havergal Association in England made up of former mistresses and pupils.

Cheltenham Ladies' College, largest boarding school in England, is interwoven with Havergal history. Miss Knox taught at Cheltenham. Miss Wood came to Canada directly from Cheltenham. Miss Margaret Popham, present head, was on the staff of Havergal for six years with Miss Dykes.

Miss Dykes believes there is not much fundamental difference between girls of today and their mothers. True, she admits, modern girls are permitted more independence; mature earlier; go to parties earlier but, she maintains, they are ready for responsibility at an early age; respond amazingly to trust given.

"I was going to say girls of today have a wider outlook than the old girls but that is not true. Our girls have always been trained to accept responsibility. In the past service has taken form in mission, settlement, hospital and war work. Today, added to these things, the tendency is towards interest in world affairs."

As an active worker and past president of Soroptomists Club of Toronto, international professional women's organizations with similar aims, Miss Dykes supports this trend.

Miss Dykes is a member of University Women's Club, Toronto, and is glad to see that more girls now go on from boarding school to university than in former years. She is not in favor of sacrificing any of the classics and high academic standards although she believes in the practical education that fits men and women primarily for life as members of a family. Miss Dykes' contention is that every woman should have the same opportunity for education as a man. (This does not necessarily mean she will wish to *have* the same education.) Miss Dykes added:

### Let Them Choose

"She must have freedom of choice and education for boys, as well as girls, should be as wide as possible in subjects relating to the home. Education for leisure time, too, should and is receiving greater attention."

Games, spiritual training, character building, these have been important at Havergal. There has always been a system of prefects, seniors, self-government.

"Most of the things we do today are a development out of what has been," smiled Miss Dykes as she listened to cheers from the playing fields. "Schoolgirls have always needed direction and purpose. Here there have been only three principals, Miss Knox, Miss Wood and Miss Millard, the present head. I have been privileged to work under all three. They have all been outstanding women. I believe it is to that Havergal owes its strength and solidarity."

*Photo by Violet Keene.*

**Miss Jessie Dykes, Havergal College.**

# Ivan the Terrible and Flea Who Came to Live in Our House

By MARY L. AKSIM

WE CALLED him Ivan the Terrible because the adjective was so suitable to his manners—the usual forthright performance of a six-weeks-old puppy. He adopted my husband one sunny afternoon as we watched him and four brothers in a pet shop window, and we bought him, some tins of dog food, and a large sack of bran for five dollars and sixty-five cents.

Ivan never would swallow a crumb of the bran, nor was he enthusiastic about the dog food; but a guest who was looking for sandwich spread late one evening found some of the latter in a bowl, ate it, and pronounced it excellent. We didn't tell her what it was she had found so appetizing—for she was a conscientious soul who would never wish to deprive a dog of his vitamins.

The pet shop proprietor had classified our prize rather loosely as a "farm collie", but the shape of his ears led one of our friends to address him as "Ivan Houndovitch". We have never discovered any of the details of his family tree, and if our hero's mother had an affair with a hunting gentleman we are inclined to let bygones be bygones. It has left us in a difficult and embarrassing position, however when people ask, "What kind of dog is he?"

There are those who make it a simple question, but we have run into two or three animal fanciers who emphasize "dog" as though there were some doubt as to whether or not Ivan falls into that category. We solve the question neatly for the


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more timid of our acquaintances by answering with authority, "A Thurber of course." They either mistake "Thurber" for "thoroughbred" or think that they are being introduced to a new species and let the matter go at that.

But our experience with Ivan's début forces us to the reluctant conclusion that there are very few really timid souls. Most inquirers pass over the Thurber reference and go on to talk grandly of Saint Bernards and Doberman Pinschers of impeccable ancestry, while Ivan chews placidly on their shoe-laces or nonchalantly shears their nylons with his paws.

My husband listened to advice for a couple of days, dug out an old copy of *Dogs in Canada*, and toiled manfully with broom and mop in an effort to solve the major problem of pup owners—and then suddenly on the third day the old Adam broke loose and he swooped on the offender with a folded newspaper. He achieved complete training in that one lesson, although we sometimes wished that he had been less thorough. Several times on any river outing we would have to bring the row-boat to shore, often because Ivan was over-anxious.

We remember a gentleman who was fishing from the river-bank one day when we put in to let Ivan off. We tried to fill the waiting minutes with the impersonal remarks one treasures for these occasions. The gentleman answered not a word. Astonishment had struck him dumb. We only wish that we could be there to verify his story as he thrusts it into the ears of disbelievers.

We didn't know that Ivan had developed a habit of dropping the shoes which bathers left on the pier into the water until the unfortunate day when one of the swimmers retrieved only one of his sandals; nor did we realize that the Terrible one had taken up hunting until he drove a porcupine into one of the essential outbuildings of a neighboring cottage. Despite our obviously innocent expressions our neighbors seemed to feel that we were not wholly blameless for a joke which they considered in very questionable taste.

These exploits made it imperative that Ivan should take his outings only in custody; so he was sleeping on the verandah one sagging afternoon when someone began to wonder how puppies react to beer, and he proved himself an apt subject for experiment. It was hot and Ivan was thirsty. If only the W.C.T.U. could have filmed his staggering course indoors. And, as the aforementioned organization could testify, one glass was sufficient. The dreadful thirst was upon him. He craved more. . . .

### In Custody

But this incident had a happy ending. Mother paid us a visit at the appropriate hour, with concurrent salutary effects upon both Ivan and his master.

We preceded our removal from the summer cottage to a small village by a series of lectures concerning the behavior of small dogs in civilization. We brought up rather tactfully the chewing of cigarette butts (one of Ivan's later affectations) and the drinking of beer. (Yes, he relapsed.) And it seemed for the first few days in our new home that our puppy was settling into the new routine admirably.

He was left largely to himself and a somewhat moth-eaten canine acquaintance he favored, since my husband and I were both suffering from interior decoration fever and a slight case of what we diagnosed as hives. The fever abated after a day or so but the hives remained to trouble us, until one evening as Ivan lay on the bear rug in front of him, cold suspicion and a sharp proboscis struck my husband at the same time.

When he communicated his diagnosis to me I was horrified and reacted in much the same way that the females in my family have reacted to these situations for generations. I gagged at the word and gasped hysterically. How could anyone say that our dog had . . . er . . . fleas? It couldn't be. *It couldn't be.* It was.

By night we stole to a far-off drug store, for we could not risk a flea finding its way into the village ear. We came back armed with sprays and powders and backed Ivan the Terrible purposefully into a cranny in the cellar. And while he yelped bitterly we battled our way to victory.

For a week life has been normal —or at least as it was before we stopped in front of that pet shop window . . . *Ivan!!!*

• •

### "P.O.D.'S" DAUGHTER WED

A WEDDING of interest to many Canadians, and readers of SATURDAY NIGHT in particular, took place recently in Sussex, England, when Miss Barbara Donovan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Donovan, of Great Banks, Playden, was married to Colonel Anthony Bull, O.B.E., third son of Sir William Bull, Bt., and Lady Bull, of London. Mr. Donovan was a member of the editorial staff of SATURDAY NIGHT for a number of years, before going to live in England where, under the by-line of P.O'D. he has written "The London Letter", a weekly feature of this publication.

Miss Josephine Donovan was her sister's bridesmaid. The bride has recently completed nearly four years' service as a third officer in the W.R.N.S., and the bridegroom has been in Army transport in Africa, India and Italy.

• •

### AMAZEMENT

WHO is Sylvia, what is she
 With gown slit up from hem to
 knee,
A Poem, lovelier than a tree.
She dazzles me with nylons new,
Oh, then my heart gets in a stew;
It feels like putty or like glue.

And now they tell me she has stays,
That leave her midriff to my gaze.
Beguiling are a woman's ways.
The atom science even splits,
But I am left without my wits,
When o'er my vision Sylvia flits.

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## CONCERNING FOOD

# Nutritional Value Is No Excuse for Food Lacking Taste Appeal

By JANET MARCH

PERHAPS some people resemble Pope's character in his "Essay on Man"—"Fix'd like a plant on his peculiar spot to draw nutrition, propagate and rot,"—but it sounds dull. I believe B1 pills do wonders for geraniums and ivy, and other things which grow in pots indoors and help us to forget just how long Canadian winters are, but this method of eating never sounded attractive.

Perhaps it is man's mobility which has encouraged his love of change in diet. Corn has to stay put in the field and like the fertilizer provided or die, while humans can roam the seven seas and sample caviar, and bananas, and black pepper and wild ducks—that is, if you can find them.

It is unfortunate that nutrition to a lot of people means something just as dull as food in pill form. I think if the nutritionists would put more emphasis on good flavor, as well as on good matter, what they teach would be more generally adopted. Spaghetti, well cooked with a good sauce can be a marvellous dish, but served plain and unflavored you might as well stir up some flour and water and dine off paste. Of course you get the same amount of starch in your body but your soul will be blighted.

The art of flavoring is every bit as important as the science of combining proteins, vitamins and starches together to get a well balanced diet. If the stuff doesn't taste right it will not be eaten.

The other night we heard Dr. H. E. Magee of the British Ministry of Health speak on "Nutrition in the British Isles". The Ministry of Food set up at the beginning of the war worked with the Ministry of Health very closely deciding what supplies must be on hand to feed the population adequately. The title of Dr. Magee's address seems to be an accurate description of what the people of the British Isles are getting. The foods they eat are nourishing but it doesn't mean for a moment that they are well fed as far as their satisfaction is concerned.

Dr. Magee showed some slides with statistics which, in view of the sighs of delight heard from new arrivals from England when they reach Canadian tables, are surprising. The nutritional picture is fine. In 1937 people were by and large only getting 81 per cent of their required calories daily and now they are getting 104 per cent. Milk consumption over all is up, and potatoes and vegetables are way up on pre-war figures though fish, meat, fats, sugar and fruit are down.

An inquiry into the effect on health proved that blood counts are improved on pre-war standards and tubercular and maternal mortality are both down. Measurements of children show gains in height and weight over the average. Dr. Magee did not mention the fact that reports from all over the world show that the children of this generation are larger, even in Japan and India where the diet has not improved at all, but even so everyone is pleased that British children are bigger, whatever the reason.

Dr. Magee pointed out that living conditions were bad and the population definitely over-worked during war years with fire watching, etc., added to full-time jobs. The only dark thing in the report is the fact that many people now complain of nervous and mild unidentifiable other maladies, which may or may not be caused by the limited diet.

Even though the picture may be a cheerful one on the whole certainly parcels from Canada are more than welcome. Remember the fruits, dried apricots, prunes, raisins, and so on. Canned banana flakes have appeared on the market and, as a five and a half ounce can is said to have the equivalent of twenty bananas in it, this is a good buy. Of course when you pour on milk or water you don't get a dish of neatly sliced bananas, but the mashed mixture is fine for children who always had their fresh ones mashed with a fork, and you can use it in pies, ice cream, muffins or cake very easily.

Don't before it is too late pass up the chance of having stuffed peppers. Later on in the winter you have to pay too much for them to afford more than the occasional one in your chicken à la king but now they are still fairly reasonable.

### Peppers With Corn

8 medium sized peppers
1 can of corn
1 cup of fine breadcrumbs
½ onion chopped
2 tablespoons of catsup (you should have made some yourself!)
2 teaspoons of salt
Black pepper
¼ cup of grated cheese

Cut the tops off the peppers and scrape out the core and seeds. Parboil them very gently in salted water and, when they are tender, lift them out and put in a baking dish. Mix up all the other ingredients, except the grated cheese, and fill the peppers with the mixture. Sprinkle the cheese on top and brown in the oven.

### Fish and Peppers

1 pound of filleted fish
1 cup of tomato juice
6 peppers
½ onion chopped
¼ cup of grated cheese
Salt
Cayenne

Parboil the fish and the peppers (with their tops off and the seeds and core scraped out) in water with a little vinegar. Drain and put the peppers in a baking dish. Mix the fish, flaked, with the tomato juice, salt, pepper, onion and cayenne and stuff the peppers. Sprinkle the cheese on top and brown.

**Canadian fabrics and fashions have leading roles in the new sound and color film "The Fabric of our Story" just released by Bruck Silk Mills Limited. Photographed with the Manoir Richelieu in the background are the two stars, Ross Martin of Montreal, and Jean Welsh, Powers model. Miss Welsh wears a dress designed especially for the movie, in a shade called "Winterberry".**

# When There Is Duck for Dinner

By MARION GIFFORD

THE richness of duck can be favorably cut with olives or its blandness sharpened with orange. The drippings can dress red cabbage, or glaze potatoes with equal ease and with fine results. Prepared with the flavor accent that matches family food preference, duck can be a frequent table meat.

### Roast Duck

1 duck
1 teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
1 teaspoon caraway seed
½ cup water

Prepare duck. Wipe with damp cloth, rub inside and out with salt and pepper and sprinkle inside with caraway, if desired. Place in shallow pan, breast down, add water and roast in moderate oven (350°F.) 2 hours. Prick with fork at the end of 1 hour, turn duck breast up. Skim off excess fat and return to oven. After 45 minutes prick again with fork to permit fat to escape from


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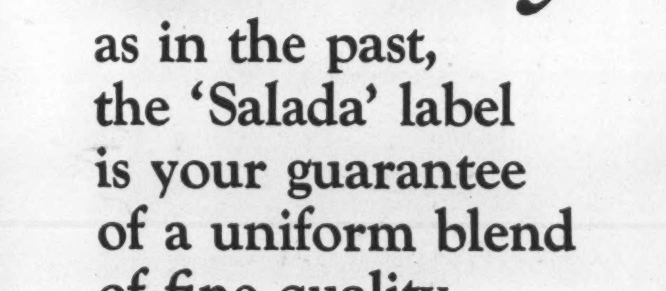


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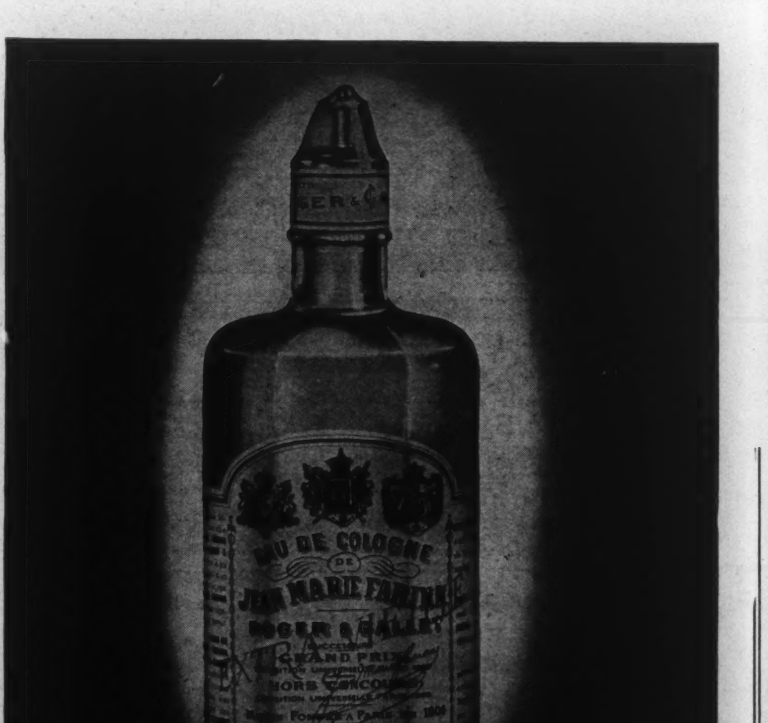


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under skin. Return to oven for remaining 15 minutes. Remove to platter and make gravy from drippings in pan, if desired.

### Cabbage With Duck Fat

2 pounds cabbage, shredded
¼ cup duck fat
1 tablespoon sugar
1 small onion, minced
½ cup water
½ teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper
1 apple, pared and grated
1 potato, pared and grated

Crisp cabbage in cold salted water (1 teaspoon salt to 1 quart of water) for 1 hour. Drain and fry over low heat in hot duck fat with sugar and onion for 5 minutes, turning frequently. Add remaining ingredients, cover and let simmer 15 minutes or until cabbage is just tender.

The recipe following is an interesting method to warm up leftover potatoes.

### Viennese Potatoes

6 medium-sized potatoes, cooked
⅓ cup duck fat
1 teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper

Peel potatoes and dice. Heat fat and add potatoes. Add salt and pepper. Stir until well mixed and fry over medium heat until browned on all sides and potatoes are tender.

### Duck With Orange

1 duck, roasted
1 cup hot water
1/3 cup orange juice
Yellow peel of ½ orange
2 tablespoons flour
2 tablespoons duck fat
½ teaspoon salt

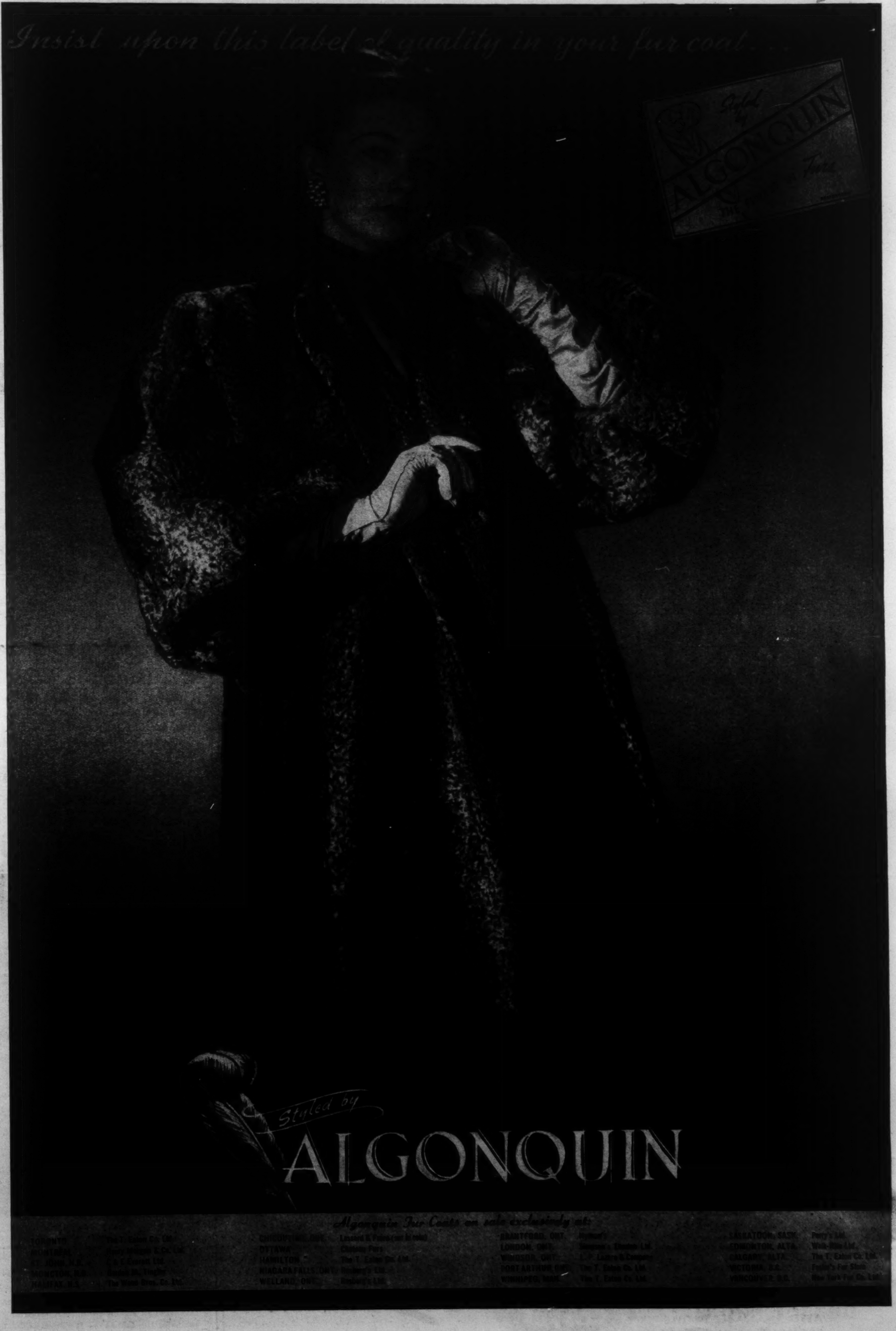
Remove duck from roasting pan to hot platter. Skim fat from gravy and add water to drippings with orange juice. Mince pieces of yellow orange rind, being certain that none of the white clings to it, and cook in enough boiling water to cover for 1 minute. Drain and add rind to gravy. Mix flour and duck fat to a smooth paste, add a little of the gravy to it and blend mixture with remaining gravy, stirring over low heat until smooth and thickened. Let simmer 3 minutes and serve with hot roast duck.

### Duck With Olives

12 pitted olives
1 duck, braised

Drop olives into boiling water and let simmer 2 minutes. Remove and add to braised duck 30 minutes before cooking time is up. Skim gravy of excess fat and thicken if desired. Serve with olives still in the gravy.

**A suit of soft black wool, fashion highlighted by leg-o'-mutton sleeves, gilt buttons to the neck, and lavishly appointed with hat and muff of Canadian beaver. The hat, a fez style, has crown, ear laps and ties of crocheted black wool, threaded with gilt. The T. Eaton Co. Ltd.**



## THE OTHER PAGE

# You Could Go Anywhere Now

By ERNEST BUCKLER

MRS. ANDREWS held the parlor curtain back frankly when they passed the house without stopping, but she couldn't see either of their faces, David's or his wife's, for the little whirlwind of dust that spun behind the car down the hot summer road. A dull flash of hurt burned in her own face. David, who had been like her own son, would be like the others now.

The others were never quite the same when they came back from the city. There was always that little defensiveness you couldn't help feeling with them. Even the special clothes they had for everything they helped with on the farm—the big colored hats of the women and the white pants of the men, just soiled enough—seemed to make an awkwardness between them.

It was worse still with the ones that came with them, the real city ones. Their kind of friendliness made you feel foolish somehow. The funny eagerness of the women especially, as if the questions they kept asking about things in the country that were plain enough to anybody would please you right through. As if you wouldn't know it was just bad manners to act like that.

*David's* wife, she thought, is one of those.

She would have that sure look they all had in their faces, coming into the house to call on her. Picking up a shell or something off the mantle and saying, oh look, isn't that *darling?* As if it must flatter you all over to have your little keepsake amuse her. As if you didn't know she wouldn't think of acting that way in anyone's house in the city. Coming right around mealtime maybe and catching her before she'd changed her dress, but never thinking that would matter. Never thinking that a country woman would mind meeting another woman for the first time when she didn't look her best or have her good dishes on the table, or that she should give her own appearance a thought. Never thinking that a country woman was a woman in the same sort of way she was at all.

She would spoil David, too. The men became like their wives when they married the city ones. A sudden anger tightened in Mrs. Andrew's kind ready face.

Because David had never been like the others when he came back before. He worked in the same old clothes he had always worked in. And when he came into your house it was the same old way, quietly but at home, with no need to talk if there was nothing that needed talking about. He had come into her house now she was alone and lonely the same way he used to come in when he was a child and she had kept him those three wonderful years after his mother died, more tenderly than like a son because she had never had a son of her own.

David had seemed to belong to all of them here that way. There had never been any jealousy of David, even after he had gone so far beyond them that the city ones knew his name now too. It was as if one of your own family had *shown* the city ones.

That's why the thought kept circling in her mind, if there could only be some mistake—if there was only some way it could be Anna after all in the car with him today. Anna was a girl from home, and that would be the surest way of keeping him always among them. He had planned to marry Anna when they left this place together, and no one had ever dreamed that he would change his mind, because David would want a wife who had no strangeness with his own people.

Until the word came suddenly, not two weeks ago, that it was all over between David and Anna. That he was going to marry one of the city ones. It was as if the son you were surest and proudest of had gone over to the other side.

"WELL—?" David said to his wife, silent beside him on the seat of the car.

"Do I have to say something?" she said, smiling.

"No," he said, "there was never any watching. That was the thing, right from the first."

He drove on slowly, letting the fullness of the minutes take that strange song in him, because he and she and this place could all talk to each other or be quiet together in the same way.

"Home—" she said softly, and she put one hand on his sleeve just tightly enough to feel the flesh beneath it. But she did not do it with any trickery, conscious that the light way was the right way. "Coming home with you, David—"

"It's home for you too, isn't it?" he said. "That's the nice part. After a while a man can't go home alone. You can't do anything alone, really. The unit is two people."

That was the thing about the other one. The one who had so *nearly* been with him in the car now. The one with only the bright city thoughts. This place today would mean nothing to that one—the way of it when the green mist of growing hung everywhere in the spring air, or later when the paler green of the long fields shimmered in the silence of the noon sun after the hay was cut and the little sadness of Fall was first quiet in the dark mountains, or later still when the Christmas kindliness was all through the living green of the white-shouldered spruces. Driving along with him today, it would have been as if she were leafing over an album of views, idly. None of the voice of this place would have come through to her, and he and she would have had to talk.

It had been so nearly too late when he found out that she despised him a little too. Because he could never leave this place. Because it would always be home to him. No matter what he did or where, the good slowness of earth and the little loneliness of it that was a man's best company, things like that, would always be in him as they were in the people who still lived here.

But with her he'd have had to keep that part of his heart secretly, and go to it alone. And you can't do it that way, if it's any good between you and your wife. You have to go all the important places in the heart together.

You could go home with this one beside him now, he thought. This one knew the light way, but because she had the quiet part too, because she could hear the same voice he heard in these places he had been young in, you could always go home now no matter where you were, just to speak of it to this one. You could go *anywhere* with this one now, or do anything, just to speak of it or think of it together, and there was no hunger in anything anymore.

"Dave," she said, "did you really understand about Mrs. Andrews?"

"Sure," he said quickly, because this was the first thing he hadn't quite understood with her. "This evening will be just as good anyway. It was just that I always *did* stop for a minute on the way by."

"I know," she said. She glanced at herself quickly in the car mirror. "But, Dave, can't you *see* what a sight I am? Look at my hair."

"You look fine," he said. "It wouldn't make any difference to Mrs. Andrews how you looked."

"Which is it, darling," she said, laughing, "do I look fine or doesn't it make any difference?"

"You look wonderful," he said.

"No, but really," she said, "I'd like to look nice. You *don't* understand... a little. You think it's some sort of vanity. But I'm your bride, Dave, and I'd just like to look nice for someone I think so much of and who thinks so much of you. I think I *ought* to fix myself up for Mrs. Andrews. Don't you see?"

"Okay," he said, seeing it her way now. "Come to think of it, tonight is better. I want to get her something from the city, but I guess I had you too much on my mind this time."

"We *should* have brought her something, Dave," she said. "Something real nice." She thought a minute. "I wonder," she said, "would there be anything of mine...."

"Stationery?" he said.

"Dave!" she said, grimacing and striking his shoulder a little blow. "Now *stationery!*"

"Well then...?" he said.

"Dave," she said, "would you think it wasn't the nicest thing you ever gave me if I parted with that precious little bottle of Chanel?"

He stared at her, half-incredulous. "Why no," he said. "But for Mrs.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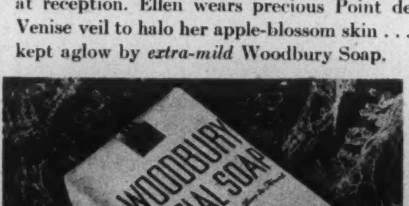


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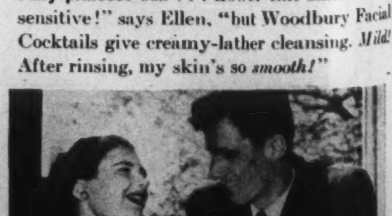

**Romancers,** George and Ellen, grew up sweethearts. But George keeps a-looking at his lovely Ellen! Take note, girls . . . Woodbury-smooth skin wins romance, and *holds* it!

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Andrews? What in the world would a country woman do with a bottle of fussy *perfume?*"

"What do you think, silly?" she said. "Water the geraniums? You don't think a country woman likes things like that less than any other woman, do you? A little bit of really *nice* perfume for special occasions, she'd love it."

"She might, at that," he said slowly. "I guess I wouldn't know."

And the other one wouldn't either, David thought.

It was only last Christmas he'd spoken to her about something for Mrs. Andrews. "Don't ask *me* what to send her darling," she'd said. "A bungalow apron, I suppose. I can't think of anything else a woman could use back in *that* place."

Anna had been born in this place, he thought, but she had never really know it at all. But Katharine, the city one, who had never seen these people before, was coming home more even than he.

# A Case of Civil Marriage

**By A. C. FORREST**

THE Reverend Dr. Godfrey Graham was weary. As he sat behind his desk in the church study, he was thinking that he should have taken this Monday morning off. Sunday had been an unusually heavy day, and then that special fireside address over at St. Stephen's after the evening service had really dragged him out.

He fiddled about with some papers, read the morning's mail, and then pushed it all aside, and slouched back in his chair. Suddenly his face brightened; he reached into his desk drawer, and drew out a new book which he had forgotten about. He settled back comfortably in his chair and began to read.

Just then a knock came at the door.

"Come in," he called, and sighed with resignation.

A big, rather rough-looking chap opened the door and walked in. "I want to get married," he said. "Right away. If you're not too busy." This last he added with a faint touch of sarcasm, as he glanced around the comfortable study. He looked the Doctor over carefully.

"You mean you'd like me to perform the ceremony this morning?" Dr. Graham enquired.

"That's the idea. I've got the license right here, and my girl is waiting over at the hotel now."

"Well, I suppose I can arrange that. I'm afraid the chapel hasn't been looked after by the caretaker yet. Monday morning, you know," he smiled.

"Oh, I don't want to get married in the church," the man said. "I don't want any fancy stuff. The sooner and faster the better; we're in a hurry."

"I understand, I think," the Doctor replied. "I like people to be married in the church; it seems to mean more you know. But if you would rather not, you could be married right here in my study."

"No, I don't want to be married in the building at all," he explained. "You see I don't believe in the church."

"Where do you want to be married then?" the minister asked. "At the girl's home?"

"Well, I was thinking maybe we could go up to your house, if it didn't take too long," he suggested.

The minister thought about it for a moment. This was Monday and wash-day. His wife had had guests the night before, and she wouldn't be very enthusiastic about a wedding.

"How many of you will there be?" he asked.

"Just me and the girl," he replied. "We didn't want any fancy stuff. I was thinking maybe you could look after the witnesses too."

"My wife could be one witness, I suppose," the minister suggested. "The church caretaker would go along too if I asked him, although it's his busy morning. Would that be all right?"

"Sure that's okay with us."

"All right then. Let me look at the license. How long will it take you and your fiancée to get ready and come over to the manse? It's over at Wellington near Heath."

"Oh, we're ready now. I was thinking maybe we could just ride over with you in your car. We could pick my girl up at the Commercial Hotel on the way," the big chap replied indicating that he had his plans well made.

Dr. Graham drew in a big breath. "Fine. I'll just phone my wife and get George. It will probably take him a few minutes to get ready; he's busy cleaning up the Sunday School room now, I think." He stopped and thought a moment. "Now if you like you can go on over to the Commercial, and I'll get the Register filled out, and we'll pick you up in fifteen or twenty minutes."

The man nodded his approval and hurried out.

Dr. Graham phoned his wife and informed her that she was to have a wedding in half an hour and that she was to be matron of honor as well as hostess. Then he got George, who wasn't very fussy about being a best man, to leave his work and change into street clothes.

They called for the bride and groom at the hotel, and drove up into the residential area. Dr. Graham sniffed the air suspiciously, wondering if it was his radiator alcohol, or something else he smelled.

"Now look, Reverend," the groom said to Dr. Graham when they were getting out of the car, "be as snappy as you can will you, and cut out all the religious stuff. I know there isn't any God."

Dr. Graham drew in another deep breath, and mentally counted five. "I see. I suppose the way you feel, the religious ceremony would be mockery. I can give you a straight civil ceremony if you wish. How do you feel about it?" he asked turning to the girl.

"That's all right with me, Reverend. I don't know much about it; but whatever Henry wants, is okay by me," she assured him.

The minister handed them over to his wife, who ushered them into the living room. He strode upstairs and into the bedroom. He tore off his clericals and put on a white shirt and dark tie. Then he came down, showed them into his study, and lined them up for the ceremony.

After asking them to repeat the vows and omitting all Scriptural references and prayers he said, "In the name of the Province of Ontario, I pronounce you man and wife. Sign here please."

When they had signed the Register, the groom handed him a sealed envelope.

Customarily, Dr. Graham slipped such envelopes unopened into his pocket, where his wife would find and claim them later. But this time he said, "Thank you," in a very business-like way, and tore it open.

There was a two dollar bill in it. The groom looked a little embarrassed and said belligerently, "I hope that that's the right amount."

The Doctor smiled sweetly. "I'm afraid there is some mistake here. You see when I marry people as a minister of the Church there is no charge. If they wish to give me a gift, I appreciate it very much. If they don't, that's all right too. But of course I didn't marry you as a minister, but as a servant of the Province. In that case the fee is five dollars for myself, and two dollars for each of the witnesses. So that will be seven dollars more please."

• •

## THE POPULAR ONE

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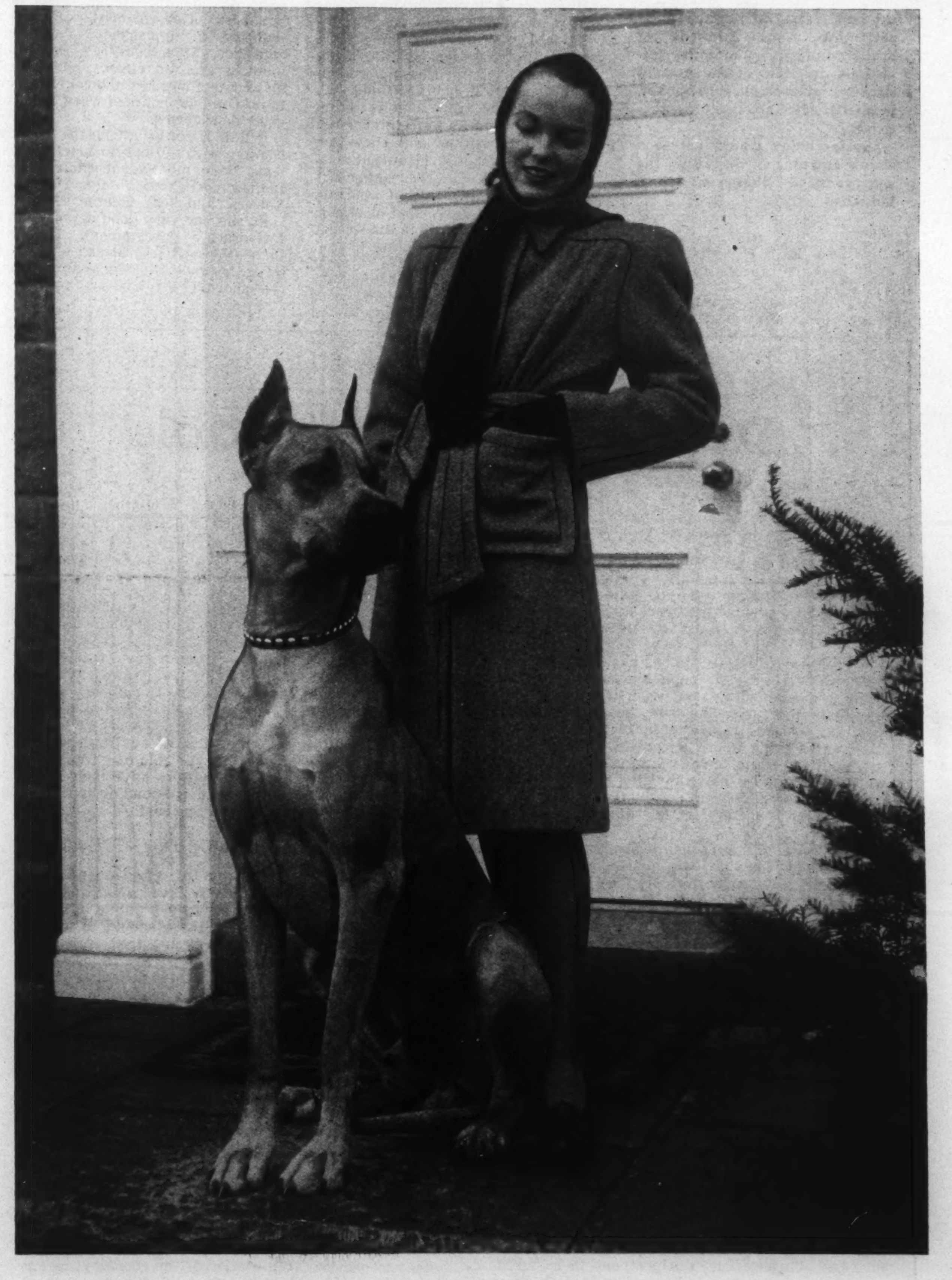

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# British Trades Unions Debate 5-Day Week

By JOHN L. MARSTON
*Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London*

**The increase in productivity which has followed the introduction of shorter working hours in certain British industries does not automatically follow unless combined with a high level of technical efficiency, which, says Mr. Marston, is not now a characteristic of British industry generally, especially in view of the present shortage of coal, lack of timber, industrial fats and other raw materials.**

**Shorter hours would act as a strong stimulus in dispelling the war-produced lethargy in British industry.**

*London.*

AT A time when low individual output is an oft-recurring topic in industry and the Press, the British Trades Union Congress has before it the proposal for an overall reduction of the working week to 5 days, totalling 40 hours, without reduction of wages. The almost contemptuous opposition of some employers is hardly justified. Trade unionists, at any rate, claim that this advance in working conditions can be achieved not only without loss of production but with an actual increase.

It is significant that some firms, notably in the motor and textile industries, have introduced a working week of about 40 hours without pressure from the trade unions or the Government but as a straightforward business proposition, and they have reported a response in output.

In fact, there has been some soul-searching in the cotton industry recently because agreement on shorter hours and higher wages in the woollen industry is already beginning to overcome a chronic shortage of labor at the expense of the cotton industry, where the shortage is even more acute; this factor probably accelerated the granting of a 5-day, 45-hour, week to cotton operatives beginning in December.

The working week is not, however, a proposition which can be decided in the abstract. The average working week in this country at present is 47 hours. In the United States it is less than 40 hours—and productivity is far higher than here. New Zealand has had a 40-hour week for 10 years and has an exceptionally high standard of living.

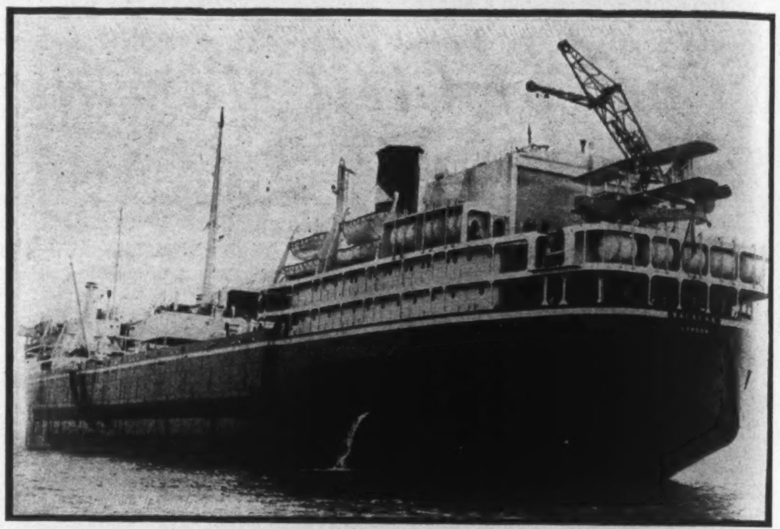
### British Deficiencies

But there is one element in those and other advanced countries which is not now a characteristic of British industry: a high level of technical efficiency. If a country's industrial methods are not clean, precise, and up to date, there is a natural tendency to rely on long hours of work to make good deficiencies.

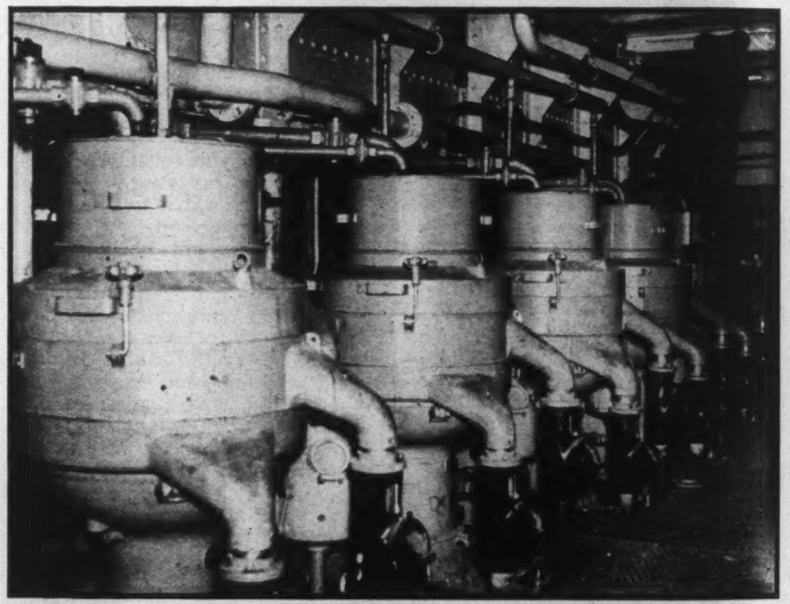
Britain is not by any means the only country with serious industrial problems. Being more advanced industrially than most Continental or Dominion Powers, and less volatile than the U.S., she has very good opportunities for orderly development. But the foundations of revival are weakened by several factors. First and foremost, the shortage of coal—without ade-

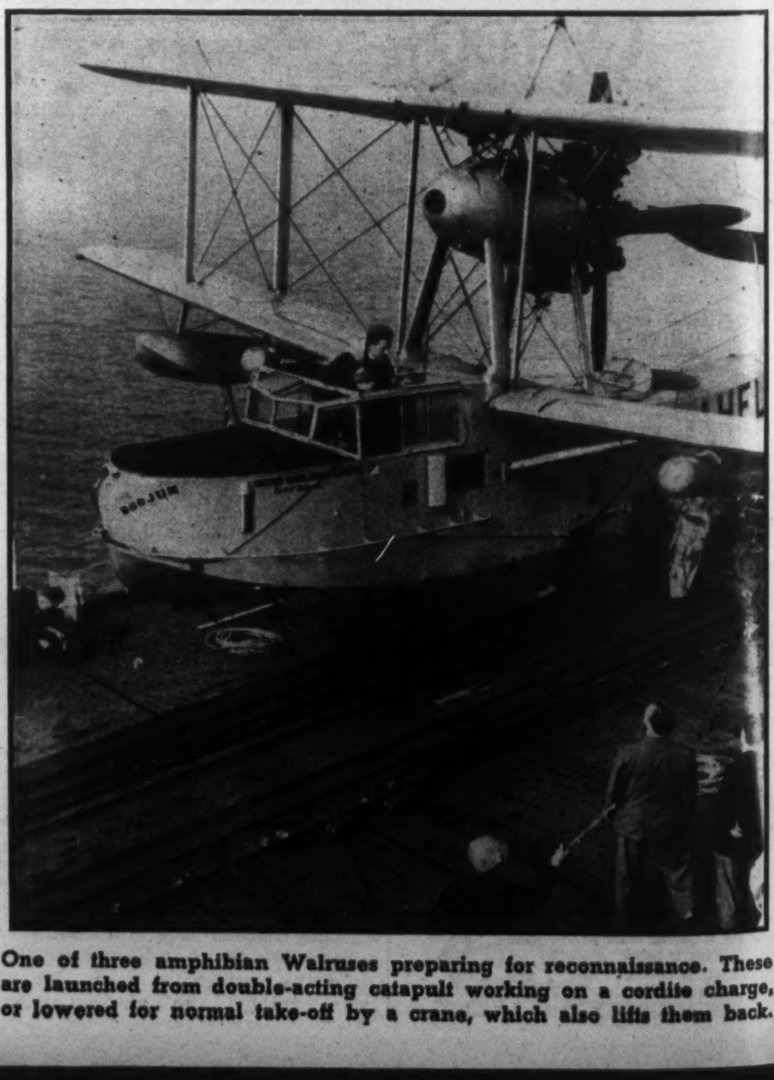
*(Continued on Next Page)*

# British Factory Ship Will Use Aircraft for Whale-Spotting



**The 15,000 ton factory ship "Balaena" owned by United Whalers of London, first of its kind to be fitted with aircraft for whale-spotting, is leaving with a fleet of nine other vessels for the Antarctic in search of badly-needed whale oil. Its factory contains latest equipment for oil producing and dealing with by-products; choicest parts of whale meat will be frozen for human consumption. Above picture shows door in which whales will be hauled; below, whale-oil separation apparatus.**





**One of three amphibian Walruses preparing for reconnaissance. These are launched from double-acting catapult working on a cordite charge, or lowered for normal take-off by a crane, which also lifts them back.**

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

# Dynamic — But Unstable

By P. M. RICHARDS

LATELY we have all become Communist-conscious. Revelations of organized espionage in Canada by Soviet agents, of the suborning of Canadian public servants and of Communist activities in the labor unions, coming on top of repeated evidences of friction between Russia and the western democracies in the occupation zones of Europe and in the conference halls, have alarmed the normally easy-going man in the street. It is all the more disturbing because of the shaking of his faith in the basic soundness of the economic system. Although the postwar era, he had been told during the war, was to bring relief from economic insecurity, he now hears warnings of a possible business recession in 1947 if prices rise so high as to bring about a "buyers' strike," and of a more serious slump three years or so hence when the world, presumably, has completed the task of making good the damages and deprivations of war. Does such instability mean that, in truth, we should get rid of capitalism?

Paradoxically, our economy has an inherent tendency towards instability by reason of the very fact that it is highly productive. As Paul Hoffman, chairman of the Committee for Economic Development, pointed out in a recent speech, this tendency towards instability necessarily exists because in a free economy market demand must be unstable. All of us can determine for ourselves how much we will spend out of what we have, also when we will spend it and what we will buy. The higher our standard of living, the greater the instability, and again the reason is obvious. If most of us are barely able to earn a minimum living, we will have little choice as to what we buy and when we buy it. Our money will go for food, clothing and shelter, which we have to have regularly. On the other hand, the more money we have beyond what we must use for basic needs, the more chance we have to choose what we buy and the larger the number of purchases which we can postpone.

### It's Easier for Corporations

What is true of the individual buyer is also true of business. Corporations can postpone their purchases even more easily than individuals. Modern competition compels businesses to put more and more of their money into capital goods—buildings and machinery, office and store equipment, and inventories—to make possible low-cost production and to provide the values and services which buyers demand. If businesses do not make such purchases, the savings of both individuals and businesses cannot find their way into the stream of active, creative capital. But businessmen will make investments in such capital goods only if there is a promise of a reasonable profit. So these purchases are postponable. Often they are postponed when profit prospects are poor.

From which it follows that the maintenance of market demand is a dual problem: there must be both the power and the willingness to spend. "The strength of our democratic capitalism lies in its natural lusty vitality; its weakness is its inherent tendency toward uncontrolled fluctuations," said Mr. Hoffman. "Therefore it is up to us to adopt measures which will protect and enhance its dynamism and minimize its instability." While it is advisable, he added, to look closely into proposals for the management of the public debt, for controlling the flow of credit and for guaranteeing full employment, we have to face the fact that the federal government now plays an important part in the capitalistic system. "Those who claim that all we have to do is 'unshackle free enterprise' are guilty of loose, irresponsible talk. We want a government of laws, not a personal government, and the government must administer those laws. But men who say that the role of government should be merely that of an umpire have their heads in the sand." The government is spending too much of the people's money for that, he said.

### What Government Should Do

Stating that "the function of government is to create conditions under which free labor and free business can work effectively in the public interest," Mr. Hoffman said that, first, there should be a complete recasting of the tax system; that legislators must stop drafting tax laws with an eye to losing the fewest votes and, instead, make their primary concern the impact of taxes on business expansion. "Over half of the seed money for the growth of business has come from plowed-back earnings. Taxing away seed money is dangerous. . . . If we hope to have a dynamic economy, we must have incentives which draw out the uncommon talents of our creative people."

Government should vigorously pursue a policy designed to eliminate monopolistic practices on the part of either business or labor and extend the area of competition; it should recognize and seek to remove the special handicaps confronting new business and the growth of small business; it should promote international private trading as against state trading; the tax system should be revised to help counteract both inflation and deflation; public works should be timed to promote stabilization of the economy; means must be found to settle industrial disputes without destructive strikes.

Said Mr. Hoffman: "The ultimate test of an economic system is the standard of living it produces for the ordinary man—the factory worker, the little merchant, the office worker and the small farmer. We know that today our system is producing for them the highest standard of living the world has ever known. I predict that it can be doubled within the next twenty-five years under our free capitalistic system provided the world remains at peace. Furthermore, I am certain that in that same period we can realize the age-old dream of abolishing poverty. These are predictions that neither Uncle Joe Stalin nor any other collectivist would dare to make for his system."

(*Continued from Page 30*)

quate power the tempo of industry will gradually run down; secondly, lack of materials, timber, industrial fats, and various other raw materials: thirdly, maldistribution of labor—there is chronic shortage in some areas and chronic unemployment, of quite serious proportions, in others; finally, inadequate industrial capacity in certain key industries, notably steel.

After six years of active preparation for and prosecution of war a nation should be well accustomed to scarcity and should know fairly well how to deal with it. The method adopted for the war was the obvious one: a survey was made of all the national resources, which were then allocated to a system of priorities. Without some such orderly arrangement Britain's war effort would have been negated.

Without a similar system in the transition to plenty the peace effort is already to some extent negated. The experience of the automobile industry, which has now been notified of, but is disputing, reduced allocations of sheet steel and is cutting down its production program accordingly—this industry which has played so prominent a part in the export drive—is not unique.

Sheet steel is a good example. Its production is hampered by the failure over the past decade and more to expand the capacity of the steel industry; that fault can be corrected only gradually.

The product itself is urgently required for the temporary housing program, already lagging behind schedule; so there is a tug-of-war between houses and automobiles, and no clear-cut policy for allocating steel to the one or the other to fit a comprehensive plan for reconstruction and development. There is no such comprehensive plan.

### Retail Trade Expanding

There are more goods in the shops, and the volume of retail trade, as the latest figures show, is expanding considerably. But discrepancies in the production of consumer-goods glare out of the official statistics. There is a huge increase in the supply of furniture, but an acute shortage of houses to put it in. There are masses of aluminium saucepans, electrical gadgets, and other products of converted war industries, but a chronic scarcity of clothing.

It is a good thing up to a point to satisfy consumers' demand in some goods while others remain scarce, but the fact is that valuable fuel, materials and labor are being spent on goods which are of only secondary importance—some of which, even in this period of shortage, are lying idle in the shops.

The Government is being strongly urged, by many people who would normally have no good word to say for official intervention in industry, to tackle the whole problem from the bottom.

The first priority, of course, is coal: better labor conditions and much more rapid mechanization can, undeniably, increase output. It is no use juggling to get more out of industries than they are equipped to produce, and steel is not the only one that would repay bold capital expenditure. The electrical equipment and machine-tool industries are the bases of any large-scale program of mechanization and development. They are producing well, but not enough.

Labor can be won from the lethargy which has overcome it since the war; it can be given an active voice in production, as it was during the war, and it can be given hours of work and conditions generally which encourage effort.

The 40-hour week would not cure the malaise, but it might be a strong stimulus to recovery. This is just the time to take reasonable risks. It may well be that 47 hours is above the optimum and that a reduction would, therefore, increase output, not reduce it. Anyway, it is time a start was made somewhere to break out of the vicious circle.

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## NEWS OF THE MINES

# Cabinet Committee is Announced to Study Taxation of Mines

By JOHN M. GRANT

AN important outcome of the Inter-Provincial Conference of Mine Ministers, which met in Winnipeg late in September, was the recommendation to the Dominion Government that a fact-finding inquiry in the form of a royal commission or otherwise be appointed to inquire and examine impartially and thoroughly into the whole field of mineral taxation so that a more equitable basis of Dominion taxation may be secured. Hon. J. A. Glen, K.C., Dominion Minister of Mines and Resources has now suggested that consideration first be given by a Cabinet committee, composed of Mr. Glen, Finance Minister Ilsley and Reconstruction Minister Howe. It is expected in Ottawa that there will be further discussion with the provinces on what course should be taken. According to Hon. L. D. Currie, K.C., Minister of Mines, Nova Scotia, newly elected chairman of the Conference, the investigation would include inquiry into taxes imposed by the provinces. The provinces, he added would be prepared to co-operate with the royal commission if it should desire to review the provincial mineral tax question.

In order to encourage the investment of capital in the mineral industry, it is fundamental that the income tax structure should be of such a nature as to offer a reasonable prospect of return of capital. Strong representations were made to the Conference that the present depletion allowances are not sufficient to ensure a return of capital (particularly in new ventures), and, in fact, are having the effect of discouraging mineral development. A statement issued covering the proceedings also stated that representations had been made, and that expenditures other than costs of options or purchases of properties arising from mine exploration and development, should be regarded as costs and therefore deductible for income tax purposes. The Conference of Ministers of Mines made clear that it recognizes a difference of opinion exists as between the Dominion, the provinces, and the mineral industry.

(*Continued on Page 35*)


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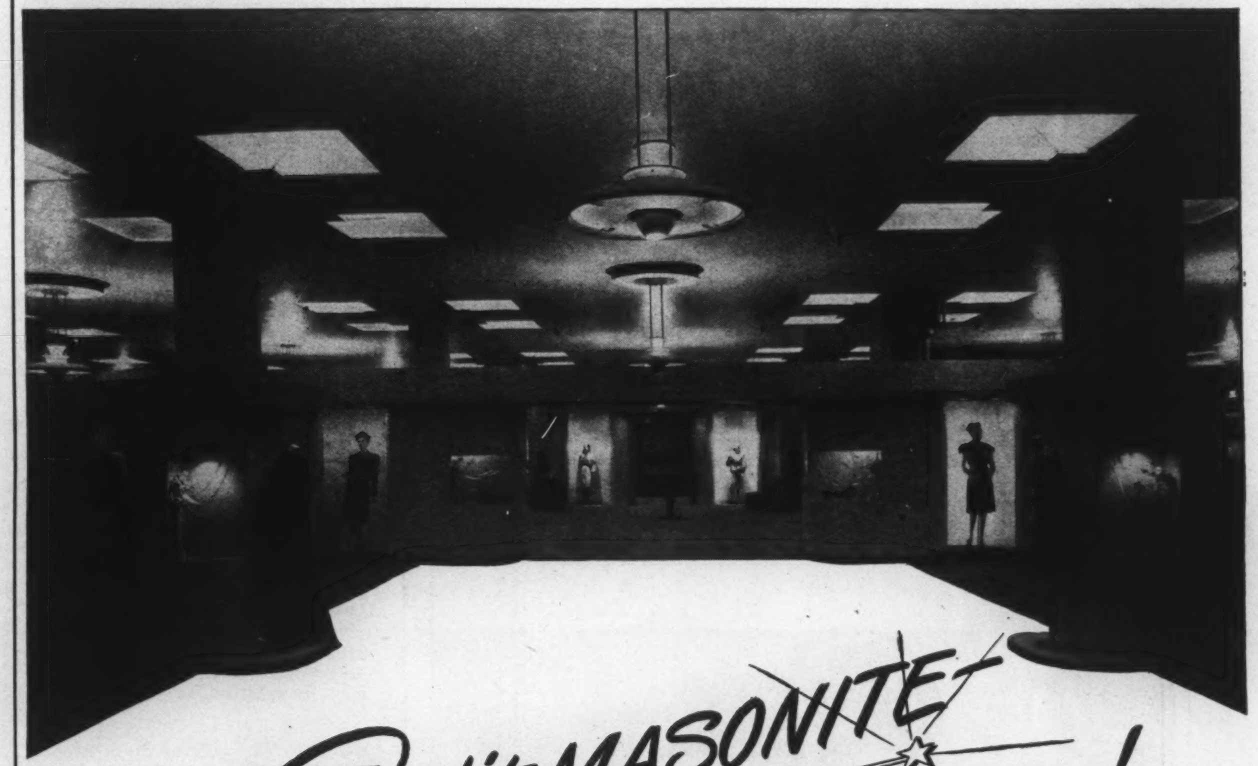

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28

# GOLD & DROSS

**It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.**

*L. E. D., Goderich, Ont.*—While I understand BAYVIEW RED LAKE GOLD MINES plans production when conditions permit, it would seem that considerable more lateral work will be required before it can be determined if erection of a mill is warranted. Operations had to be suspended at this property in 1942 owing to wartime conditions. The No. 1 shaft is to be deepened to 1,000 feet, and this year it was put down from 500 to 750 feet. It was reported recently that operations were at a standstill, but that drilling and lateral work at the 750-foot horizon are proposed before further shaft sinking is carried out. Indicated and probable ore down to the 475-foot level, in the No. 1 shaft area, has been estimated at 50,000 tons grading 0.50 ounce gold. The property consists of 11 claims in Todd township. Part of the equipment for a 100-ton mill is on the property.

*S.E.H., Edmonton, Alta.* — WEST CANADIAN HYDRO ELECTRIC CORP., LTD., whose electrical properties were expropriated by the British Columbia Government Power Commission as from Aug. 1, 1945, has advised shareholders that it will file an appeal in the courts asking $777,980 more than the $3,462,020 valuation set by American Appraisal Company. The company's case is set out in the directors' report accompanying the statement for the year ended June 30. It is pointed out that payment of all dividends had to be discontinued Dec. 1, 1945. While advances of $219,650 were obtained from the commission, these funds were required and used to service the fixed debt and to meet other obligations. While left with the Okanagan Telephone Co., the Elk Creek Waterworks and three other small non-electrical utilities, the West Canadian Hydro still carried funded debt of $2,845,000 at June 30, 1946, of which approximately $2,500,000 relates to the expropriated power companies. Consequently, pending payment for the power companies, it shows a loss of $67,965 for the year under review.

*A. D., Rosedale, Alta.*—An active development program with a view to proving up the possibilities of the company's property in the Bridge River district of British Columbia, is being carried out by B. R. X. (1935) CONSOLIDATED MINES. Adequate finances for the present work are reported available. The shaft on the California section of the property is being deepened, following which drifting on the California vein will be carried to the point of intersection of a previously driven diamond-drill hole where the drill core showed free gold. It was expected the shaft would have reached the 650-foot level late last month, at which point a station was to be cut and a crosscut extended to the California vein.

*J. R. W., Toronto, Ont.*—A development program, including deeper diamond drilling, is currently in progress at the Moose Lake property of ONTARIO NICKEL MINES and on completion of this, one will be better able to estimate its potentialities. The underground drilling has extended and indicated an improvement in the No. 1 ore zone and it is the intention to continue the

## The Stock Appraiser

**By W. GRANT THOMSON**

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things:—(1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as;

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

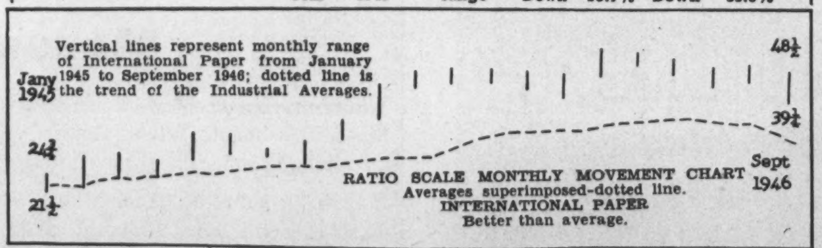
1. FAVORABLE
2. NEUTRAL or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated Favorable or Neutral-Plus has considerably more attraction than those with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks with favorable ratings, with due regard to timing, because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

### International Paper Company

| | | | Averages. | | Int. Paper | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PRICE 27 Sept. 46 | — $43.00 | | | | | |
| YIELD | — 4.6% | | | | | |
| INVESTMENT INDEX | — 93 | Last 12 months | Up | 12.7% | Up | 17.8% |
| GROUP | — "C" | Last 1 month | Down | 10.1% | Down | 14.0% |
| FACTORS | —Neutral- | 1942-1946 range | Up | 160.0% | Up | 537.8% |
| | Plus | 1946 range | Down | 18.9% | Down | 33.8% |




SUMMARY: Readers will notice the use of a reduced ratio scale to portray International Paper on account of its wide price range. The advance from 9 in 1942 to 59 in 1946 does not, perhaps, constitute any record but it tends to show the reason why such a stock is in Group "C"—The Speculations.

When one reads of the improved conditions in the newsprint industry and the possible future profits therein, the realist will possibly look at the figures given above and note that International Paper has already had an advance of over 500%.

Nevertheless it appears true that this large U.S. Company (whose shares are also traded in Canada) is now in a position where its common stock is in such an improved position that dividends are now being paid at the rate of $2.00 per annum. It can be predicted with more than reasonable safety that International Paper Co. shares will continue to fluctuate widely but also that they show more than average promise when the averages again turn upward.

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NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent (twenty cents per share) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Monday, the second day of December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of October, 1946.

By order of the Board.

JAMES MUIR
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., October 8, 1946.

**ALUMINIUM LIMITED**

**COMMON DIVIDEND**

On October 23rd, 1946, a quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share and a special dividend of $1.00 per share were declared on the Common Shares of this Company payable in Canadian Dollars December 5th, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business November 7th, 1946.

Montreal, October 23rd, 1946 — J. A. DULLEA, Secretary.

new drift well south of the drilled length. Stations will be cut at 100-foot intervals to continue the depth test and to extend the zone if possible. A complete development program has been laid out by the new consulting engineer, S. J. Kidder, and as well as the deeper drilling on the No. 1 zone, drilling will be continued on the north portion of the property. The present two-compartment shaft is to be slashed out to three-compartment size and deepened to an extent warranted by the results obtained in the current drilling. Cross-cutting and drifting is also planned to open up the orebody on the 500-foot horizon. A financing deal was arranged last summer by ONTARIO NICKEL, the board of directors was strengthened and a consulting engineer engaged, with wide experience in the nickel field, and his recommendations are now being carried out. Steps were immediately taken to retire the bond issue and pay the balance owing on the property. Two drills have been in continuous operation on the Moose Lake property since February and this work has indicated interesting possibilities for the property. Three years ago ore reserves of 130,000 tons of proved, probable and possible ore was estimated to a depth of 250 feet, grading better than 2% nickel. Reserves on the Cuniptau mine, in the Temagami district, were estimated at 254,000 tons of 1.49% copper-nickel, plus precious metals.

*M.D.P., Hamilton, Ont.* — FAIRCHILD AIRCRAFT LTD., with its wholly-owned subsidiary Fairchild Industries Ltd., has reported a net loss of $613,507 for the year ended June 30, 1946, contrasting with a net profit of $165,033 the year before. Loss was after all charges and included a non-recurring dividend of $26,972 from Canadian Associated Aircraft, Ltd. Application of the consolidated loss to the taxable income of $563,286 for the year ended June 30, 1945, resulted in eliminating the company's liability for income and excess profits taxes for 1945, and involved a reduction of $55,-464 in the refundable portion of excess profits tax. Working capital as of June 30, 1946, stood at $554,949, against $945,536 a year earlier. In his remarks to shareholders, H. M. Passmore, president, stated that the company had been authorized by the Department of Reconstruction and Supply to proceed with the design and manufacture of a military aircraft for the R.C.A.F., which project should fully occupy the company's engineering design staff during the next year. During the year a combination freight-passenger aircraft, named the "Husky," intended specifically for use in the Canadian North, was designed and built. Because there appears to be no prospect of early improvement in shortages of materials, further production of Fairchild factory-built houses is not contemplated. The woodmill equipment set up for the housing project is now fully utilized in production of windows, doors, trim, and similar items, and it is anticipated that these facilities will be fully occupied for some time to come by orders on hand.

*W. A. H., Nelson, B.C.*—Yes, expectation of INTERNATIONAL NICKEL officials is that broadened uses for nickel will eventually change the earning picture which has been downward for some years. The company is actively putting into effect development and research postwar plans and these should assist in substantially increasing the peacetime appreciation for nickel, platinum metals and other products of the organization. The projected expansion of output was recently effected, after some delays in securing necessary supplies due to the strikes. Six of the seven reverberatory furnaces are now in use, as compared with four since the cutback of 1945. As a consequence this increase in output of about 40% will put production slightly above the pre-war average. It is still however, considerably below the high rate when the war was at its height. Nickel output now is expected to be around 17,000,000-18,000,000 pounds a month, as against the wartime peak of 23,000,000-24,000,000 pounds a month. As previously pointed out International Nickel at the close of the war had the largest surplus stock of nickel in its history, but this lately has been shrinking due to the greater world demand. A sharp reduction in sales was noted in the first half of the current year from $82,500,000 to $59,900,000. Net income was just over $12,200,000 equal after preferred dividends to 77 cents per share for the common, as compared with $13,500,000, or 86 cents per share, for the corresponding period of 1945. The maintenance of profits so close to that of the previous year was attributed to overall reduction in costs and a sharp cut in write-offs and taxes. Working capital was increased to $124,900,000.

*F. D. S., Amherst, N.S.*—I am informed that with completion of the highway into the area next year, SCOTT CHIBOUGAMAU MINES plans more intensive development. Work this summer has been concentrated on three of the main groups held in Chibougamau, and at present two light drills are being employed in testing out surface showings. When the highway is ready for traffic the program will include work on the No. 4 group, which is north and east of Obalski Mines in McKenzie township. On the David Lake group in Scott township, an ore shoot has been opened on surface for a length of 260 feet, and channel sampling indicates commercial ore over this length. The shoot is open at both ends. Two parallel veins have been partly opened by trenching, with gold values up to $8.71 per ton. On the Smith property in Scott township, a high grade ore shoot 30 feet long was developed some years ago, and work this summer picked up a parallel vein. Trenching and surface work was carried out on the Williams Lake property on a copper gold showing. In all the company holds seven groups of claims in Chibougamau, totalling 100 claims.

*E. H. R. Sorel, Que.*—I understand officials of DONALDA MINES and ELDONA MINES, adjoining properties in the Rouyn area of Quebec, are of the opinion it would be uneconomical for each company to build their own mill and joint operation is regarded as the logical move. A. P. Earle, of Montreal, president of both companies, has announced that consideration is being given to the erection of a mill to serve both properties. Shaft sinking at each of the properties is nearing the objective. A flat-lying orebody at Donalda is reported to contain approximately 800,-000 tons of ore, but the recent discovery of what might possibly be a second flat-lying body could largely increase the indicated tonnage. At Eldona, engineers have voiced the possibility of a large sulphide orebody apexing several feet below the surface.

## BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

# Rally Possibilities?

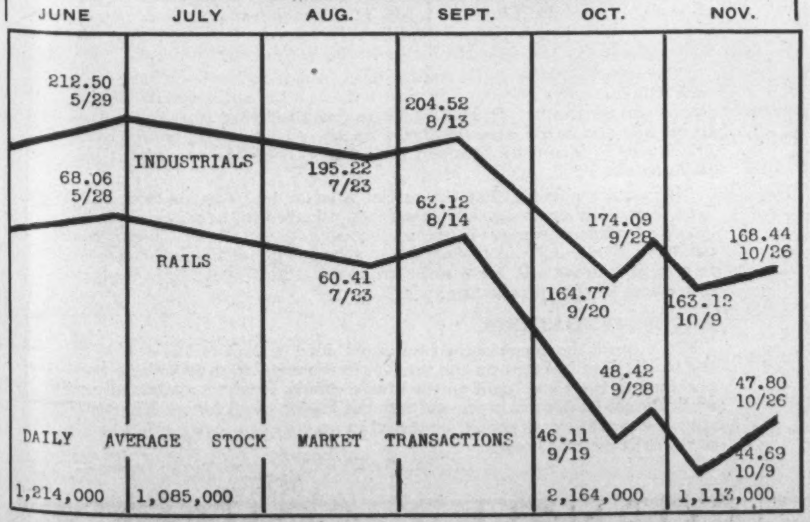
**THE CYCLICAL, OR ONE TO TWO-YEAR N.Y. MARKET TREND: Downside penetration of February 1946 low points by both the Dow-Jones railroad and industrial averages confirms a primary downtrend as under way, duration and extent indeterminate.**

**THE INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as downward from the May-June high points of 212.50 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 68.31 on the rail average.**

Increasing resistance to decline, as evidenced by three points of support from early September to early October not greatly apart from each other, plus a gradual diminution of trading on successive declines, all suggest market susceptibility to rally of importance. This consideration is emphasized when the further factor is recognized that the market, once it moved below 168 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 51 on the rails, entered areas where resistance to decline and possible rally of consequence both become expectant. The importance of the price areas mentioned was discussed earlier in our Forecasts.

Confirmation of a worthwhile rally would be given if both the rail and industrial averages, prior to jointly penetrating the early October low points, should move decisively above the recent October highs. Such upside penetrations would be disclosed by closes in both averages at or above 176.95 and 50.01, respectively. This would represent the usual zigzag upward formation in the minor movement by which the intermediate trend reverses to an upward direction. In such event, the industrials could easily make a try for the 188+ level representing a 60% or more recovery of the break from early August. Decisive breaking by both averages, Industrials 163.12, Rails 44.69, to the contrary, would reconfirm the intermediate and primary decline as still under way.

## DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES

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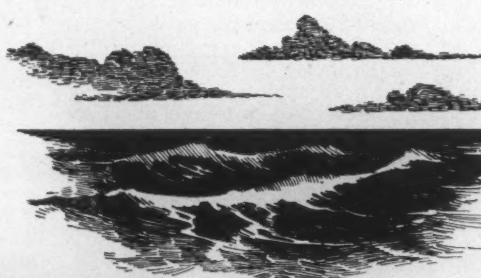

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## ABOUT INSURANCE

# Prior Appraisals Ensure Painless Adjustments of Loss Claims

By GEORGE GILBERT

**In the case of serious loss or damage by fire or other insured perils to contents of dwellings containing valuable paintings, antiques or other objects of art, there is likely to be considerable delay in the settlement of the claim in the absence of a prior appraisal.**

**Therefore it is the part of wisdom to have the valuable articles appraised beforehand by an expert, and to maintain an up-to-date inventory of the entire contents, so as to make sure of a speedy and satisfactory adjustment and payment of any loss which may occur.**

IN taking out insurance on contents which include valuable objects of art, it is highly advisable to have an appraisal made of such articles in advance, so that there will be no grounds for questioning their value when it comes to the settlement of any claim under the policy. If this practice were more generally followed by the insured thus providing themselves with this prior "proof of loss" when they buy their insurance, they would have no difficulty in obtaining a satisfactory adjustment of any loss which later may be incurred.

In the absence of such an appraisal, it may be extremely difficult if not impossible to determine the actual value of such objects after a fire which has wholly destroyed or damaged almost beyond recognition the entire contents of a building, such as has often happened in the case of isolated mansions, where after a fire all that remains is that part of the structure consisting of fire-resisting material, such as brick or stone. Frequently what is left standing is only one chimney at each end of the building which once was a stately and costly furnished home, the contents being reduced mostly to a mass of debris, and making the task of arriving at a satisfactory adjustment of the loss an exceptionally difficult one.

### Hard Case to Adjust

In one such instance cited by an expert fine arts appraiser, the owner of the mansion was placed under the necessity of going through the long-drawn-out mental and physical task of formulating an itemized descriptive appraisal of the many costly appointments which once existed in his home. It appears that by great good luck the expert who was hired to straighten out this seemingly hopeless tangle was able finally to locate the interior decorator who fifteen years previously had supplied the major items and who had fortunately kept his records. And so, at long last, there was in this case a happy ending, as the owner received a satisfactory settlement, although there was not even a simple inventory of the furnishings to go on, not to speak of any appraisal of the valuable art objects belonging to the owner which formed part of the contents.

While this case illustrates the advisability of maintaining an up-to-date inventory of the contents of such homes, and of having an appraisal made of the valuable art objects in the possession of the owner, as otherwise the adjustment of a loss may be a long-drawn-out one before the insured receives the insurance money, it also shows the trouble and expense the insurance companies will go to in order to make sure that the insured obtains the full amount to which he is entitled under the terms of his policy.

Of course the great majority of losses are adjusted in a speedy and satisfactory manner where there is no question as to the honesty of the policyholder, as the insurance companies are well aware that it is as much in their interest as in the interest of the insured that a prompt and satisfactory settlement of claims be made, because it not only saves time and expense but because it is about the very best way in which good will can be developed for the individual company and for the business as a whole. In face of the strenuous competition which exists in the business, a company could not continue to sell its policies if it had a reputation for contesting or delaying payment of claims.

### Insured Often to Blame

As a rule, where claims are held up or contested, it is mostly the fault of the insured who through lack of knowledge of the terms of their policies or with dishonest intent seek to profit from a fire or other insured peril. In such cases the skill and tact of the adjusters and claim department officials come into play, and, where there is evidence of lack of good faith or direct dishonesty, there is little or no likelihood of a dishonest claimant getting away with anything.

There are sometimes bona-fide claimants who in all good faith may consider, for example, that a fire arrested on the ground floor has converted the contents of the upper floors also into a total loss. He may point out the ravages of the firemen who have invaded the entire premises and who have left in their wake stains of water, chemicals and what not. Neither time nor expense is spared by the competent adjuster in proving to the insured that his loss does not amount to the sum which, to the best of his judgment it does, and for which he has made a claim.

Adjustment of claims for loss or damage to valuable objects of art presents many difficulties, especially when antiques are involved. In one case, a heap of debris was dug over to find a fragment of a supposedly very valuable chasuble which had been burnt in a fire. So complete was the combustion that the equally valuable walnut chest in which it was kept had vanished in the same fire.

### What Fragment Revealed

When the tell-tale fragment of the chasuble was finally dug out along with the iron locks, escutcheons and hinges which belonged to the chest, the result was rather discouraging for the insured. The fragment proved the vestment to be of a period three hundred years later than supposed, and that the chest was a modern one. On the other hand, in a different case, another rubbish heap was carefully combed, revealing fragments of a porcelain object which was settled for at its correct value which, incidentally, was beyond the owner's expectations.

It has been pointed out by the fine arts expert appraiser that if water or fire-fighting chemicals damage the surface of a series of antiques, one piece may be a total loss, while the item alongside may have suffered virtually no damage. With respect to the first item, which may be assumed to be an antique in its original condition, it would lose its patina and with it all or a great part of its value. With respect to the second item, which may turn out to be a fake antique, the firemen would not have damaged it to any extent, and the expenditure of a negligible sum for repairs would make it as good as new.

Incidentally, the price asked for a so-called antique is no indication of its real value, as the faker never tries to sell a counterfeit piece at anything but a high figure, because if he asked only a paltry few hundred dollars the prospective buyer would be inclined to doubt its authenticity. The price must be up in the thousands to put over an important fake successfully.

When the owner of valuable objects of art takes the precaution to have them appraised by an expert, and lists them along with his other possessions in an inventory of the contents of his dwelling, whether it is a mansion or an ordinary house, he will experience no difficulty in collecting promptly the full amount to which he is entitled should he suffer loss or damage to his belongings through fire or other risks against which he carries insurance.

## Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Can you inform me what is the amount of the assets in Canada of the Car and General Insurance Corporation of London, Eng., and the amount of its Canadian liabilities, as shown by government figures? Is this company an old one, and how long has it been doing business in this country?

—C.N.L., Windsor, Ont.

Car and General Insurance Corporation, Limited, with head office in London, Eng., and Canadian head office in Montreal, was established in 1903, and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion license since Dec. 4, 1918. Latest Government figures show that at the end of 1944 its total admitted assets in Canada were $381,447, and that its total liabilities in this country amounted to

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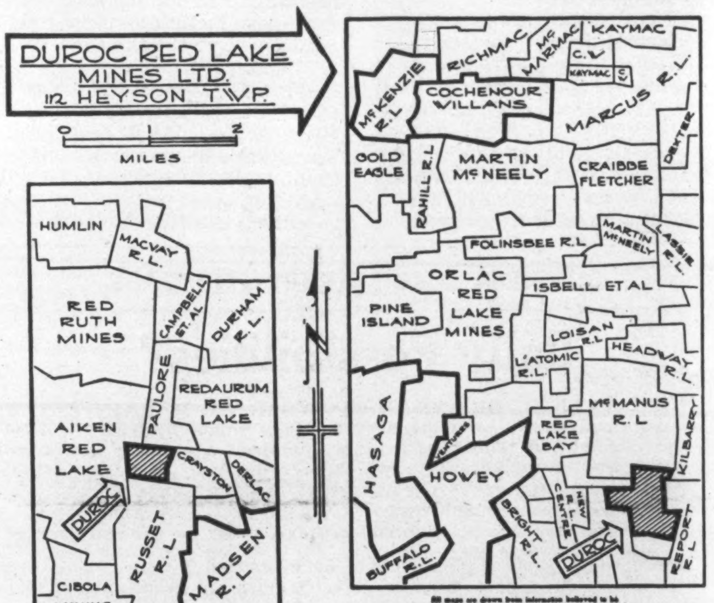


DUROC RED LAKE MINES LTD. in BAIRD TWP.

X-Ray Drilling has just been completed on the Baird Twp. group under the direction of G. D. Ruttan, M.Sc., Red Lake Geologist. This group is located about one mile west of the Madsen Red Lake Gold Mines' shaft.

LOCAL GEOLOGY:

"Where exposed, the rocks consist largely of volcanic flows of andesitic composition. On Claim KRL-19369, a band of iron formation is exposed on high ground for a considerable distance by old stripping and trenching. This band ranges from about two feet to about fifteen feet in width and is very irregular. Values up to $9.80 (at $35.00 gold) were obtained by the writer in this band.

"A small geophysical survey on Russet Red Lake Gold Mines' ground immediately to the south of this area indicated two or more bands of iron formation which strike towards the Claim examined but are not exposed on them. From discussions with Mr. R. Montgomery who was there in charge of operations on Russet Red Lake, it appears that the best results were obtained in and near the bands in the iron formation bands.

"The iron formation band itself ranges from a rather basic schist to a rock which is quite siliceous. In places the band is well mineralized with pyrite and pyrrhotite. *It should be noted that this iron formation band has the same general strike as the tuff band in which good grade ore is found at Madsen Red Lake Gold Mines—about one mile to the east.*

"It is quite possible that the tuff at Madsen and what is now called 'iron formation' on the claims examined, occurred in the same manner—i.e. as volcanic ash deposits between successive volcanic flows. The Madsen tuff has considerable width while the so-called "iron formation" bands are relatively narrow and have suffered twisting and contortion by later movement of the surrounding rocks.

RECOMMENDATIONS

"In view of the encouraging results obtained in exploration drilling on the Russet Red Lake group and the fact that assays up to $9.80 have been obtained in the same band on the above claims, it is recommended that work should be done to trace and test the known band for ore lenses and that the nearby areas should be tested in an effort to locate other bands in the drift covered areas."

C. M. BARTLEY, *Consulting Geologist.*

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Name..............................

Address..............................

$212,041, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $169,406. The market value of the bonds and debentures held by the company on deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the sole protection of Canadian policyholders was $269,370. Its total income in Canada in 1944 was $189,458, while its total expenditure amounted to $208,637. Its net premiums written in Canada were distributed as follows: Fire premiums, $132,731; personal accident premiums, $1,148; public liability premiums, $15,122; employers' liability premiums, $2,122; automobile premiums, $38,046; explosion premiums, $222; sickness premiums, $67. The company is safe to insure with, and all claims are readily collectable.

•

Editor, About Insurance:

I hold a mortgage on a property insured with the West Wawanosh Mutual Insurance Co., of Dungannon, Ont., and I should be grateful for information about its financial position. Its rates seem to be low in comparison with those of other companies, and I am concerned about its ability to pay should there be a large claim. Does this company run its affairs on a sound basis?

—D.M.C., Toronto, Ont.

West Wawanosh Mutual Fire Insurance Co., with head office at Dungannon, Ont., is an old-established farmers mutual, having been in business since May 13, 1879. At the end of 1944, the latest date for which Government figures are available, its total cash assets were $123,440, while its total liabilities amounted to $14,220, showing a surplus of cash assets over liabilities of $109,220. In addition to the cash assets, the company had $436,186 of unassessed premium notes which were not included in the balance sheet but were treated as contingent assets only. Its total cash receipts in 1944 were $40,518, while its total cash disbursements amounted to $25,840, of which $18,371 was paid in losses, and $5,456 in expenses of management. At the end of the year it had 4,445 policies in force for a total of $14,112,243. As it maintains reinsurance reserves on the same basis as other licensed insurers, 80 per cent of the unearned premiums, and shows a surplus on a cash basis over reserves and all liabilities, it is safe to insure with for the class of business transacted.

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## News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page 31*)

on the question of Dominion taxation as it affects the mineral industry. In view of this the recommendation was made for an inquiry into the whole question of mining taxation.

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Due to onerous taxes and arduous regulations together with greatly increased costs, plus as serious a shortage of labor today as that experienced during war times, and the sudden action by the government in placing the Canadian dollar on a parity with the United States dollar, but not offering any compensating offsets to the industry, caused an unanticipated decrease in earnings of Wright-Hargreaves Mines in the fiscal year ended August 31, states Edwin Lang Miller, president, in the annual report. Notwithstanding all this the company was almost able to make sufficient profit to meet dividends paid. Production was a little better through an increase in tonnage, but scale of development work was not increased at the rate hoped for. Net profit of $1,083,477, equal to 19.69 cents per share, compared with $1,130,239 or 20.55 cents per share in the previous 12 months. Current assets total $5,842,882 and current liabilities $587,202. Ore reserves stand at 920,000 tons. The company has completed its thirtieth year and the president points out that during that time $109,597,407 was produced, of which $45,000,000 was paid out in dividends, and an equal amount directly and indirectly into labor.

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Wright-Hargreaves Mines, the annual report shows, has progressively increased the scope of outside exploration, with rather encouraging results, especially in Garrison township and the Lightning River district. The company is considering the setting up of a wholly owned subsidiary company to carry on such work. Eight parties of prospectors were engaged during the prospecting season in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba, and claims were staked and recorded in all three provinces. Five groups of claims staked the year previous were lapsed after further work. In all 59 properties were examined during the year of which six were optioned. Nine properties were held under option for all or part of the year, five were dropped, and the remaining four held pending further investigation.

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Net income, after depreciation, of $925,697, equal to $1.16 per share, is reported by McIntyre Porcupine Mines for the six months ended September 30, a decline of $246,555 or 31 cents per share from the same period in 1945. The decline in net earnings is due to drop of $61,721 in gross income and a jump of $301,794 in costs. Appropriation for taxes and depreciation were lower, however. Results for the second quarter showed little change from the preceding three months, earnings being 58 cents per share in both quarters.

•

The shortage of men at the Noranda Mines has made it impossible to carry out the underground exploration as planned by Osisko Lake Mines earlier in the year. W. B. Maxwell, president, remarks in the annual report, but it is hoped men will be available for the program this winter and it is also in-

(*Continued on Page 36*)

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"Halt, who comes there?" cries the guard.
"The keys!" the warder answers.
"Whose keys?"
"King George's Keys!"
"Advance King George's Keys—all's well!"

The warder and his escort advance to the guard-room. The guard, in scarlet tunics and high bearskins present arms.

• • • • •

Thus do the bearers of "The King's Keys", with mediaeval ceremony, still make their rounds every night in the Tower of London, locking up the ponderous gates, and finally depositing the keys safely for the night with the Governor of the Tower.

• • • • •

Old England, steeped in the storied past, with its castles and cathedrals, its old inns and quaint cottages, its age-old traditions and fine hospitality, is still substantially the England of pre-war days. Perhaps, before long, you'll be able to journey Overseas and explore old England in person.

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## ABOUT INSURANCE

# Prior Appraisals Ensure Painless Adjustments of Loss Claims

By GEORGE GILBERT

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### Insured Often to Blame

As a rule, where claims are held up or contested, it is mostly the fault of the insured who through lack of knowledge of the terms of their policies or with dishonest intent seek to profit from a fire or other insured peril. In such cases the skill and tact of the adjusters and claim department officials come into play, and, where there is evidence of lack of good faith or direct dishonesty, there is little or no likelihood of a dishonest claimant getting away with anything.

There are sometimes bona-fide claimants who in all good faith may consider, for example, that a fire originated on the ground floor has converted the contents of the upper floors also into a total loss. He may point out the ravages of the firemen who have invaded the entire premises and who have left in their wake stains of water, chemicals and what not. Neither time nor expense is spared by the competent adjuster in proving to the insured that his loss does not amount to the sum which, to the best of his judgment it does, and for which he has made a claim.

Adjustment of claims for loss or damage to valuable objects of art presents many difficulties, especially when antiques are involved. In one case, a heap of debris was dug over to find a fragment of a supposedly very valuable chasuble which had been burnt in a fire. So complete was the combustion that the equally valuable walnut chest in which it was kept had vanished in the same fire.

### What Fragment Revealed

When the tell-tale fragment of the chasuble was finally dug out along with the iron locks, escutcheons and hinges which belonged to the chest, the result was rather discouraging for the insured. The fragment proved the vestment to be of a period three hundred years later than supposed, and that the chest was a modern one. On the other hand, in a different case, another rubbish heap was carefully combed, revealing fragments of a porcelain object which was settled for at its correct value which, incidentally, was beyond the owner's expectations.

It has been pointed out by the fine arts expert appraiser that if water or fire-fighting chemicals damage the surface of a series of antiques, one piece may be a total loss, while the item alongside may have suffered virtually no damage. With respect to the first item, which may be assumed to be an antique in its original condition, it would lose its patina and with it all or a great part of its value. With respect to the second item, which may turn out to be a fake antique, the firemen would not have damaged it to any extent, and the expenditure of a negligible sum for repairs would make it as good as new.

Incidentally, the price asked for a so-called antique is no indication of its real value, as the faker never tries to sell a counterfeit piece at anything but a high figure, because if he asked only a paltry few hundred dollars the prospective buyer would be inclined to doubt its authenticity. The price must be up in the thousands to put over an important fake successfully.

When the owner of valuable objects of art takes the precaution to have them appraised by an expert, and lists them along with his other possessions in an inventory of the contents of his dwelling, whether it is a mansion or an ordinary house, he will experience no difficulty in collecting promptly the full amount to which he is entitled should he suffer loss or damage to his belongings through fire or other risks against which he carries insurance.

# Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Can you inform me what is the amount of the assets in Canada of the Car and General Insurance Corporation of London, Eng., and the amount of its Canadian liabilities, as shown by government figures? Is this company an old one, and how long has it been doing business in this country?

—C.N.L., Windsor, Ont.

Car and General Insurance Corporation, Limited, with head office in London, Eng., and Canadian head office in Montreal, was established in 1903, and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion license since Dec. 4, 1918. Latest Government figures show that at the end of 1944 its total admitted assets in Canada were $381,447, and that its total liabilities in this country amounted to

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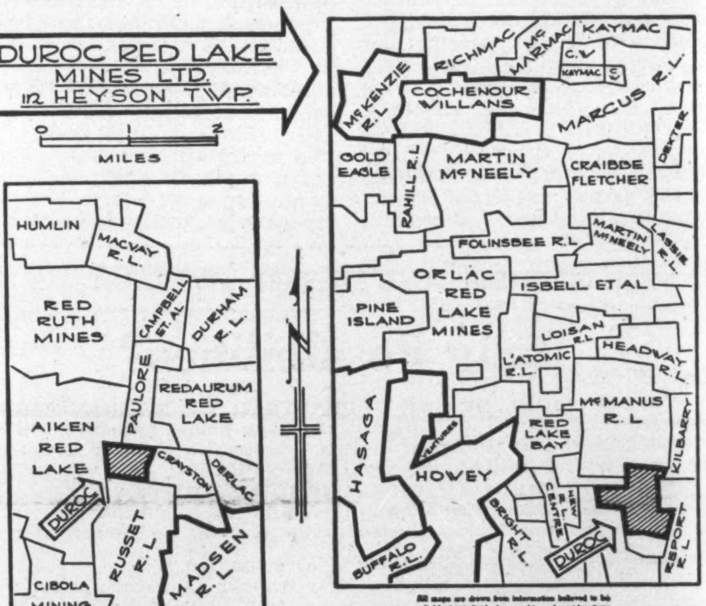


DUROC RED LAKE MINES LTD. IN BAIRD TWP.

X-Ray Drilling has just been completed on the Baird Twp. group under the direction of G. D. Ruttan, M.Sc., Red Lake Geologist. This group is located about one mile west of the Madsen Red Lake Gold Mines' shaft.

LOCAL GEOLOGY:

"Where exposed, the rocks consist largely of volcanic flows of andesitic composition. On Claim KRL-19369, a band of iron formation is exposed on high ground for a considerable distance by old stripping and trenching. This band ranges from about two feet to about fifteen feet in width and is very irregular. Values up to $9.80 (at $35.00 gold) were obtained by the writer in this band.

"A small geophysical survey on Russet Red Lake Gold Mines' ground immediately to the south of this area indicated two or more bands of iron formation which strike towards the Claim examined but are not exposed on them. From discussions with Mr. R. Montgomery who was there in charge of operations on Russet Red Lake, it appears that the best results were obtained in and near the bands in the iron formation bands.

"The iron formation band itself ranges from a rather basic schist to a rock which is quite siliceous. In places the band is well mineralized with pyrite and pyrrhotite. *It should be noted that this iron formation band has the same general strike as the tuff band in which good grade ore is found at Madsen Red Lake Gold Mines—about one mile to the east.*

"It is quite possible that the tuff at Madsen and what is now called 'iron formation' on the claims examined, occurred in the same manner—i.e. as volcanic ash deposits between successive volcanic flows. The Madsen tuff has considerable width while the so-called "iron formation" bands are relatively narrow and have suffered twisting and contortion by later movement of the surrounding rocks.

RECOMMENDATIONS

"In view of the encouraging results obtained in exploration drilling on the Russet Red Lake group and the fact that assays up to $9.80 have been obtained in the same band on the above claims, it is recommended that work should be done to trace and test the known band for ore lenses and that the nearby areas should be tested in an effort to locate other bands in the drift covered areas."

C. M. BARTLEY, *Consulting Geologist.*

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I hereby agree to purchase from you, as principals, .................. shares of the Capital stock of DUROC RED LAKE MINES LIMITED at the price of 20c per share and remit herewith $.................. as full payment of same. S.N.

Name..................

Address..................

$212,041, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $169,406. The market value of the bonds and debentures held by the company on deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the sole protection of Canadian policyholders was $269,370. Its total income in Canada in 1944 was $189,458, while its total expenditure amounted to $208,637. Its net premiums written in Canada were distributed as follows: Fire premiums, $132,731; personal accident premiums, $1,148; public liability premiums, $15,122; employers' liability premiums, $2,122; automobile premiums, $38,046; explosion premiums, $222; sickness premiums, $67. The company is safe to insure with, and all claims are readily collectable.

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Editor, About Insurance:

I hold a mortgage on a property insured with the West Wawanosh Mutual Insurance Co., of Dungannon, Ont., and I should be grateful for information about its financial position. Its rates seem to be low in comparison with those of other companies, and I am concerned about its ability to pay should there be a large claim. Does this company run its affairs on a sound basis?

—D.M.C., Toronto, Ont.

West Wawanosh Mutual Fire Insurance Co., with head office at Dungannon, Ont., is an old-established farmers mutual, having been in business since May 13, 1879. At the end of 1944, the latest date for which Government figures are available, its total cash assets were $123,440, while its total liabilities amounted to $14,220, showing a surplus of cash assets over liabilities of $109,220. In addition to the cash assets, the company had $436,186 of unassessed premium notes which were not included in the balance sheet but were treated as contingent assets only. Its total cash receipts in 1944 were $40,518, while its total cash disbursements amounted to $25,840, of which $18,371 was paid in losses, and $5,456 in expenses of management. At the end of the year it had 4,445 policies in force for a total of $14,112,243. As it maintains reinsurance reserves on the same basis as other licensed insurers, 80 per cent of the unearned premiums, and shows a surplus on a cash basis over reserves and all liabilities, it is safe to insure with for the class of business transacted.

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## News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 31)

on the question of Dominion taxation as it affects the mineral industry. In view of this the recommendation was made for an inquiry into the whole question of mining taxation.

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Due to onerous taxes and arduous regulations together with greatly increased costs, plus as serious a shortage of labor today as that experienced during war times, and the sudden action by the government in placing the Canadian dollar on a parity with the United States dollar, but not offering any compensating offsets to the industry, caused an unanticipated decrease in earnings of Wright-Hargreaves Mines in the fiscal year ended August 31, states Edwin Lang Miller, president, in the annual report. Notwithstanding all this the company was almost able to make sufficient profit to meet dividends paid. Production was a little better through an increase in tonnage, but scale of development work was not increased at the rate hoped for. Net profit of $1,083,477, equal to 19.69 cents per share, compared with $1,130,239 or 20.55 cents per share in the previous 12 months. Current assets total $5,842,882 and current liabilities $587,-202. Ore reserves stand at 920,000 tons. The company has completed its thirtieth year and the president points out that during that time $109,597,407 was produced, of which $45,000,000 was paid out in dividends, and an equal amount directly and indirectly into labor.

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Wright-Hargreaves Mines, the annual report shows, has progressively increased the scope of outside exploration, with rather encouraging results, especially in Garrison township and the Lightning River district. The company is considering the setting up of a wholly owned subsidiary company to carry on such work. Eight parties of prospectors were engaged during the prospecting season in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba, and claims were staked and recorded in all three provinces. Five groups of claims staked the year previous were lapsed after further work. In all 59 properties were examined during the year of which six were optioned. Nine properties were held under option for all or part of the year, five were dropped, and the remaining four held pending further investigation.

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Net income, after depreciation, of $925,697, equal to $1.16 per share, is reported by McIntyre Porcupine Mines for the six months ended September 30, a decline of $246,555 or 31 cents per share from the same period in 1945. The decline in net earnings is due to drop of $61,721 in gross income and a jump of $301,794 in costs. Appropriation for taxes and depreciation were lower, however. Results for the second quarter showed little change from the preceding three months, earnings being 58 cents per share in both quarters.

•

The shortage of men at the Noranda Mines has made it impossible to carry out the underground exploration as planned by Osisko Lake Mines earlier in the year. W. B. Maxwell, president, remarks in the annual report, but it is hoped men will be available for the program this winter and it is also in-

(*Continued on Page* 36)

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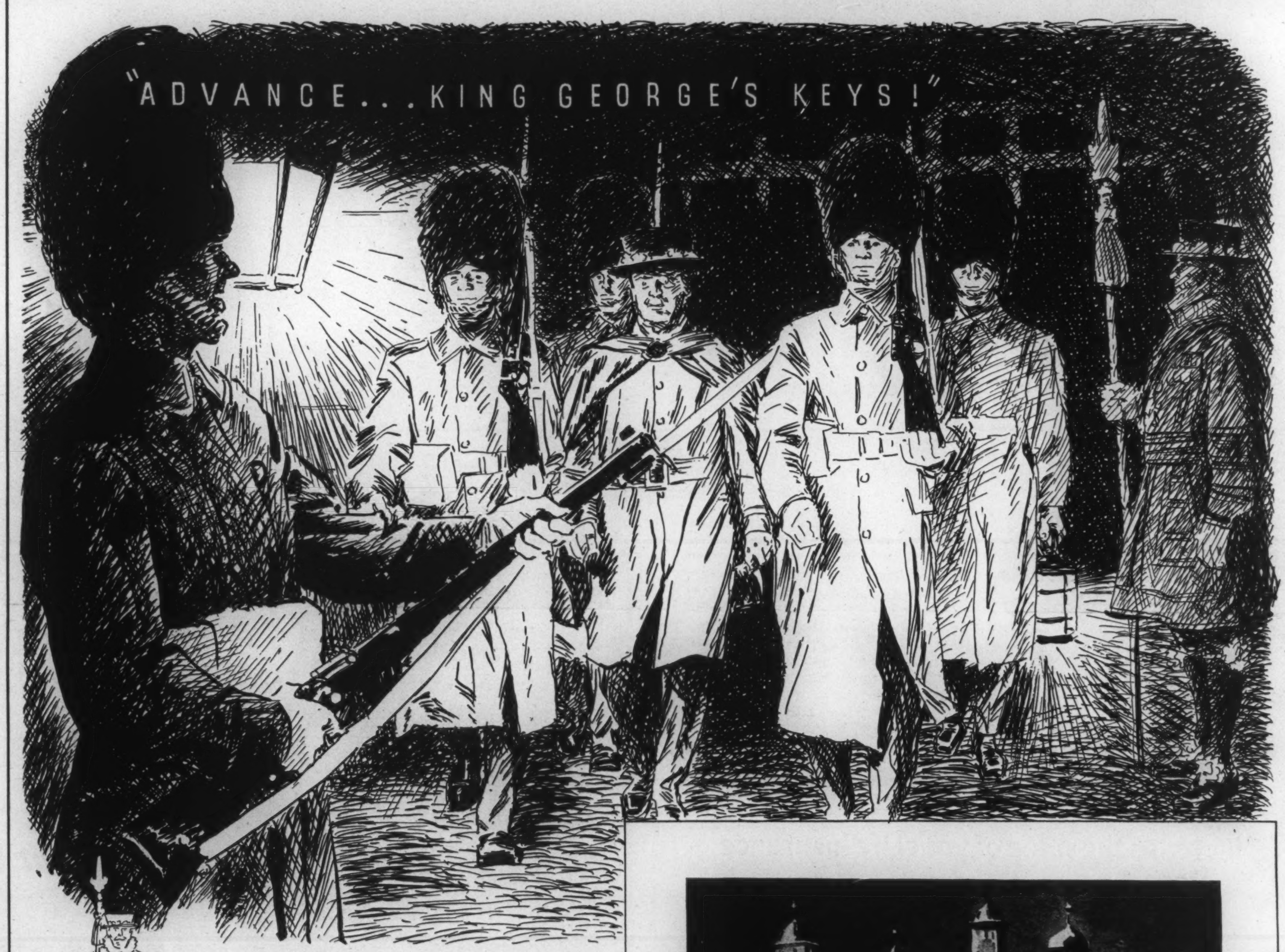


Through the darkness of the great arch of the Bloody Tower, in the dim light of an old candle-lantern, comes a figure clad in a long scarlet tunic, carrying a bunch of keys. It is the head warder of the Tower of London, escorted by a sergeant and four men.

"Halt, who comes there?" cries the guard.
"The keys!" the warder answers.
"Whose keys?"
"King George's Keys!"
"Advance King George's Keys—all's well!"

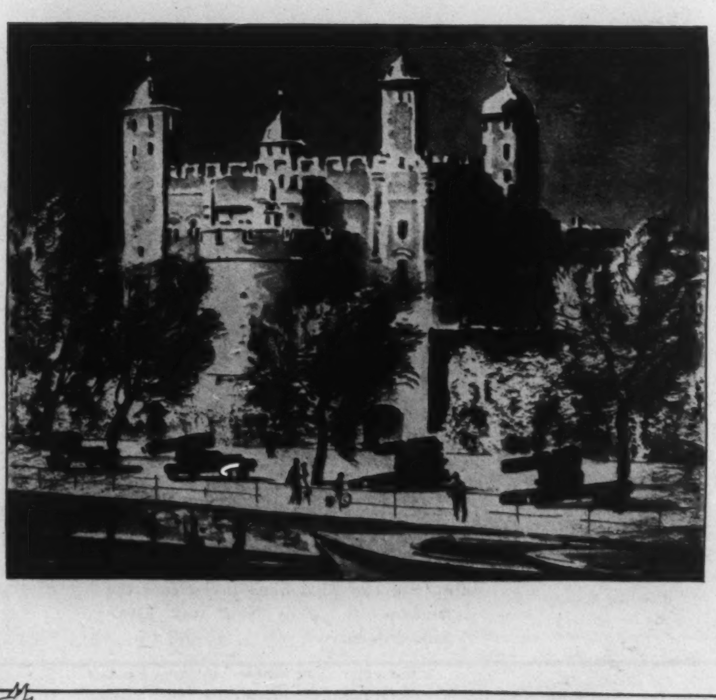
The warder and his escort advance to the guard-room. The guard, in scarlet tunics and high bearskins present arms.

• • • • •

Thus do the bearers of "The King's Keys", with mediaeval ceremony, still make their rounds every night in the Tower of London, locking up the ponderous gates, and finally depositing the keys safely for the night with the Governor of the Tower.

• • • • •

Old England, steeped in the storied past, with its castles and cathedrals, its old inns and quaint cottages, its age-old traditions and fine hospitality, is still substantially the England of pre-war days. Perhaps, before long, you'll be able to journey Overseas and explore old England in person.



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## News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 35)

tended to carry out a deep diamond drilling campaign from the ice. Osisko Lake adjoins Noranda on the east and Quemont on the south and it is purposed to extend one of Noranda's 2,575-foot level drifts into the Osisko Lake property. The capitalization of the company was increased last February from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 shares and rights offered to shareholders. This arrangement, when completed will put $987,878 in cash in the treasury and also leaves 436,366 shares in the treasury. At the end of 1945 the company had cash of $300 against current liabilities of $6,386.

Sinking of a three-compartment shaft, with an initial objective of 400 feet, and establishment of levels at 250 and 350 feet, is scheduled to commence about February 1st at Lunward Gold Mines, in the Sioux Lookout area. Original plans called for the sinking of a shaft, sited to explore No. 1, 3 and 4 zones. This was planned for 625 foot depth with four levels. Early results of a favorable nature on the No. 1 zone to the southwest have completely changed the whole outlook for the property as well as the projected development plan and schedule. The site of the shaft is approximately 1,000 feet southwest of the site originally contemplated. C. H. E. Stewart, president and managing director, states that the extension of the No. 1 zone to the southwest has greatly improved the prospects for the property, which now has all the earmarks of a potential large tonnage-low grade producing mine. Considering the large potential tonnage, the indicated overall grade ($5-$6 per ton) will, he states, permit operations at a profit. Results of drilling, to date, indicate that four zones will be minable. Final determination of average gold content for each zone will only be possible after underground development has been carried out and extensive bulk sampling completed on each individual zone.

• •

### New Mines Handbook

The number of companies actively engaged in mining operations in Canada establishes a record. This is shown by the 1946 edition of the Canadian Mines Handbook, issued last week.

The book lists no less than 1,765 live mining companies, a figure which compares with a recent low of 554 in the 1943 Handbook, and illustrates the expansion of mining work throughout the Dominion. Of the 1,765, 150 are revivals of companies dormant for years, including numerous silver operations now taking advantage of the higher price for the white metal.

Quebec remains, as in the past five or six years, the scene of the largest number of newly initiated operations. It is followed closely by Yellowknife, which enjoyed a tremendous boom of new activities the past year. British Columbia became extremely active, with properties dormant 40 to 50 years since discovery receiving a new breath of life. Ontario and Manitoba also received a revival of mining exploration, in their cases chiefly in the form of companies on new discoveries and on geological deductions.

The Handbook, which is in its 15th annual edition, reveals the position of the operating companies in comprehensive detail, with a five-year comparison of production and earnings, dividends and other essential information.

Altogether 7,000 companies are listed. The active corporations are dealt with in Part 1, while Part 2 deals with the quiescent and defunct companies and tells precisely their condition.

Canadian Mines Handbook is published by Northern Miner Press Lim[ited], 122 Richmond Street West, To[ronto] 1, Ont.; 404 pages; price $2.00

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CASH FARM INCOME IN CANADA

1945 — $1,654,000,000
1944 — $1,751,700,000
1943 — $1,402,100,000
1942 — $1,100,900,000
1928 — $1,063,800,000
(previous record)

Preliminary figures on the first six months of 1946 indicate that this year's income will equal or surpass that of 1945.

DO YOU KNOW THAT . . .

. . . 65.4% of all Canadian farm households pack school children's lunches; that the average number packed is just over two per household; that 41.4% of the lunches include a hot beverage? Agricultural Press Association surveys of the farm market are uncovering many such facts, some of which may be of great significance in your business.

KEY FARM PAPERS OF CANADA

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Winnipeg
The Farmer's Advocate
London
Farmer's Magazine
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The Western Producer
Saskatoon

GET THE FACTS!

IN any business, facts are vital. You can't get away from them, or get around them. You can't decide wisely without them. Get the facts!

First, get the general background facts which affect *all* business—yours among them. Such facts, for instance, as the fact that Canadian farm families are now in their fifth straight year of record income, each year far above the previous records established in the 1920's; the longest straight run of high farm revenue in Canadian history. Such facts as the fact that this record farm income has resulted in record reduction of farm debts and record accumulation of farm savings. Such facts as the fact that long-term contracts at firm prices assure a strong market for everything Canadian farmers can produce for at least three years—and probably longer.

GET *your* FACTS!

In addition, get the specific, intimate facts which affect *your* business in particular . . . such facts as what the farm family is buying or would like to buy; where it does its buying; what brands it prefers, and why it prefers them; all the details you need to know for the safe yet enterprising conduct of your business.

The Agricultural Press Association of Canada is already in possession of most of these facts, both general and particular, and is constantly adding more by means of its continuing surveys of the farm market. Results of some completed surveys are probably on file in your office. They are worth studying. And, as you require more facts, let us know what you want. We'll help you get the facts!

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